REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,747.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR...... Rs. 42 } Including Postage. { FOR SIX MONTHS .. Rs. 24 }

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or ported free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Tuticorin	21
,, Rutnagherry	14	,, Colombo	22
,, Vingorla	14	,, Galle	23
,, Goa	15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Carwar	15	,, Madras	28
,, Mangalore	16	,, Coconada	30
,, Cannanore	17	,, Vizagapatam	31
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Calicut	18	Jan. 1874.	
,, Beypore	18	,, Gopaulpore	1
,, Cochin	19	,, False Point	2
,, Colachel	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
,, Alleppy	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Koweit	24
,, Muscat	12	,, Bushire	26
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Linga	31
,, Linga	16	Jan. 1874.	
,, Bahrein	17	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
,, Mahomerah	20	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. BETTS, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 12 noon. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. COBURN will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 27th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS...—Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS ...... ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL.
MR. W. J. COEN,
PROPRIETOR,
PROVIDENCE ART METAL WORKS,
BOMBAY.
OFFICE :—APOLLO HOUSE, FORT.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. PERRINS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. DUNBAR, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. STEAD, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£86
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 390

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Palanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

Two second-hand Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps in good order.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, inceptive for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Hunder & Co.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. TEVIOT are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1871.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st December next, the COUPONS due 1st January 1874, on the above stock, will be paid at the Offices of this Bank at Rs. 2-5-3 each, being the equivalent of Six Francs less Taxes.

Rampart Row, 29th November 1873.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, TO-MORROW, 2nd instant, at 5½ P.M.

G. W. TERRY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

The Undersigned, having been APPOINTED the AGENTS of the above Company, are EMPOWERED to ISSUE POLICIES of INSURANCE against Fire, upon Buildings, Merchandize, Household and other Property in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.

4, Old Imambarra, Shendy Bazaar, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, &c.	4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.			

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy.............................. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The OPENING CRUISE of the SEASON will be on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

The Yachts of the Club will be divided into Port and Starboard Squadrons, the former starting from off the Apollo Bunder at 3-45 P.M., and the latter from Mazagon about half an hour later.

Steamers to accompany the Squadrons will be provided at both places, for Members and their friends who have no Yachts.

Dinner will be served at Butcher's Island at 7 P.M.

Members intending to dine are requested to give early notice of the same, and to state the number of their Guests.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE HYMALAYA CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB.	THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S.W.
CALCUTTA HOUSE—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
BORDEAUX HOUSE—Place du Champ de Mars.

Agencies—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres.

AGENTS:

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT	Mr. Antonio Monferrato.
ALLAHABAD and AGRA	Messrs. A. John and Co.
AHMEDABAD	Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee.
AHMEDNUGGUR and KIRKEE	Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons.
BAREILLY and NYNEE TAL	,, W. Hewand Co.
BARODA	Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorjee.
BELGAUM	Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce ,, Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co. ,, Dunlop and Co.
BENARES	
BHUSAWUL, BUDNAIRA, and NANDGAUM	Mr. J. M. DeSouza.
BROACH	Mr. Jewanjee Nowrojee.
BUENOS AYRES	Mr. A. Rooke.
CALCUTTA	Mr. N. Hirjee.
COLOMBO	Messrs. W. C. Brodie and Co.
DHARWAR	Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Cursetjee Merwanjee Boyce and Co.
HAK DADI	Messrs. Howell and Co.
HIOGO	Messrs. Fischer and Co.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
HYDERABAD DECCAN	Messrs. Bonnevaie & Co.
HYDERABAD—SCIND	Mr. Durmah Teasing.
KURRACHEE	,, Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JUBBULPORE AND NAGPORE	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
LAHORE	,, Jamsetjee, Cooverjee & Co.
MADRAS	,, Arbuthnot & Co.
MANILA	,, Baretto & Co.
MUSSOORIE	,, J. H. Clarke & Co.
POONA	Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Messrs. Hormusjee Manockjee & Co. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee.
RANGOON	Messrs. Todd, Findley & Co.
SURAT	,, Goostadjee Jamsetjee & Co.
SIMLA	Mr. T. H. Williams.
TANNA	,, Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
UMBALLA	,, J. Naggs.

LONDON & BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

TERMS :—Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for Cash. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants, and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred.

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers of procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote English rates, and we beg to draw special attention to these quotations given below.

	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.			
Chateau Lafite or Mouton ......Gold capsule	32	17	50/
,, Rauzan ....Black capsule	25	13½	38/
,, Palmer ....Blue capsule	22	12	32/
,, Larose ....Yellow capsule	19	10½	26/
St. Julien ....Green capsule	17	9½	22/
Cantenac ....Red capsule	15	8½	18/
St. Estephe ....White capsule	13		15/
Petit Medoc ....Violet capsule	11½	7	12/
Haut Sauternes ....Red capsule	22	12	32/
Barsac	17	9½	22/
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE. (Labelled and Branded.)			
Chambertin ....Red	32	17	50/
Nuits ....Red	25	—	40/
Volnay ....Red	21	11½	30/
Beaune ....Red	18	—	—
Chablis (La Moutonne) ...White	26	14	40/
Chablis, light ....White	17	9½	22/
CHAMPAGNES. (CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S AND WACHTER & CO.'S BRANDS.)			
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—	135/
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	24½	72/
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½	69/
,, per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—	38/
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½	58/
Good sparkling	31	17	44/
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—	32/

	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.	In Bond in London. Qts.
GERMAN WINES.			
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½	56/
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½	50/
Moselle (still) Brauneberger	25	14½	40/
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42	22	70/
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27	15	41/
,, ,, Hochheimer	24	13½	36/
,, ,, Laubenheimer	15	—	—
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	—	41/
SHERRIES, &c.	Qts.		Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	36		58/
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34		54/
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	26		39/
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23		34/
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24		36/
Brown seal, pale and dry	23		34/
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20		28/
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20		28/
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17		22/
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½		21/
Madeira, East India, very choice	36		58/
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26		39/
PORTS. Per Dozen.	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	31	—	54/
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15	45/
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13	36/
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	18	10½	24/
SPIRITS. Per Doz. Qts.	Rs.		
Cognac, superior fine old pale...Black capsule	33		44/
,, old pale ....Yellow capsule	28		36/
,, pale, White label ......White capsule	25		30/
,, pale, White label ......Blue capsule	22		22/
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality ,, ...	23½		26/
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ,, ...	21		22/
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality ,, ...	22		24/
,, Scotch, 1st quality ,, ...	22		24/
Geneva, in flasks ,, ...	19		18/

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino ...... 26 36/ *per case.*

LIQUEURS. Per Dozen.	Qts.	Pts.	Qts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	20	60/
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20	60/
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28	15	40/
Orange Bitter, best	20	—	28/
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—	40/

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ......
,, ,, 6 ,, Pints ......

GUINNESS' STOUT.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts......
,, ,, 6 ,, Pints ......

} At Market Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI............Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI.........Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE ....Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

PRINCE KALOOBA SAHEB
OF NOWANUGGER AND HIS SUITE.

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME !!!

MILLION PRICES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	,, 2
Third Class Seats	As. 8 !!

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED !!!

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
A GRAND GALA MATINEE
WILL BE GIVEN,

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the house.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR FOOD GRAINS CONSIGNED TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN BENGAL.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 4th December, until further Notice, all Food Grains, including Wheat, Pulses, Flour, and Meal, booked from any Station on this Railway, to any Station between Mirzapore and Luckeeserai inclusive, or to any Station between Luckeeserai and Bhaugulpore inclusive, on the East Indian Railway, will be charged at a specially reduced rate of one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile.

This rate is quoted at the request of Government, who have undertaken to repay to the Company the difference between it and the ordinary rate charged for the conveyance of these Goods over this Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1873.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS.

			Rs.
Princessa	No. 2	per 1,000	45
Fortin	No. 2	per 1,000	55
Cavites	No. 2	per 1,000	65
Do.	do.	per box of 100	7

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

				Rs. as.
DAWSON'S MUSTER	No. 1	per	1,000	15 0
Do.	do.	PRIME	,,	18 0
THOMPSON'S	do.	do.	,,	18 0
Do.	do.	No. 1	,,	15 0
NOBLE'S	do.	PRIME	,,	16 0
MADURA No. 1		do.	,,	24 0
Do. ,, 2		do.	,,	18 0
BLUCHER ,, 1		do.	,,	16 0
Do. ,, 2		do.	,,	14 0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
OF SELECTED TOBACCO, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

		Rs. a.
No. 1	per 1,000	25 0
No. 2	,, ,,	22 0
No. 3	,, ,,	18 0
MANILLA SHAPE	,, ,,	21 0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	,, ,,	24 0

THE WELL KNOWN FAVORITE,
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

		Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS	per 1,000	22 0
"LONG" CHEROOTS	per 1,000	18 0

PACKED in BOXES of 100 and 250.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs. as.
BABINGTON LUNKAS	per 1,000	15 0
BURMAH	,, ,,	13 0
SEDANS	,, ,,	18 0
DOLLY VARDEN	,, ,,	20 0
LEISURE HOURS	,, ,,	18 0

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. tins	Rs. 4 0	per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	,, 5 0	,,
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	,, 5 0	,,
THE "CAMPBELL'S" MIXTURE ditto	,, 8 0	,,

AMERICAN TOBACCO.
OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ......per lb.	Rs. 3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ,,	,, 2 8
CAVENDISH ,,	,, 1 8

J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—As a sound and delicate Dinner or Table Wine this holds a very high character. A better Claret for every day use no one would desire.

Per Dozen—Rs. 9-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Produces a *Claret Cup* which touches perfection. Possesses the aroma without the acrimony of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos; of exceptionally fine quality.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.—Our own brands.

Flaneur,	per box of	100	Rs.	2 8 0
Pelerin	do.	125	,,	2 12 0
Marquise	do.	150	,,	2 8 0

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to	20 0	Under Pants	6 0 to	8 0	Cholera Belts		3 0
Overland Suits, All-wool		27 0	Overland Trunks	22 0 to	40 0	Warm Gloves		2 0
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)		35 0	Best Solid Leather		50 0	Warm Mufflers		3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0	Extra Size Leather		65 0	Gents' Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0 to	3 8
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to	23 0	Jack-hide Bags		25 0	Paper Collars, per dozen		0 12
Pyjamas	3 0 to	8 8	Black-hide Circular Tops		32 0	Linen Collars, all New Shapes		6 0
Oxford Shirts, each		6 0	Sovereign Belts		3 4	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached		6 8
White Shirts, each		4 8	Tiffin Basket		18 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8 to	20 0
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0 to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0 to	10 8	Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8 to	25 0
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)		8 0	Soiled Linen Bags	5 0 to	6 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to	18 8
Silk and Wool Shirts		8 8	Sponge Bags		2 0	Silk Umbrellas		11 4
Spun Silk Shirts		11 0	Hair Brushes in Leather Case per pair		9 0	Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds	15 0 to	30 0
Cardegan Jacket, very warm		9 8	Travelling Pillows		2 0	Blankets		11 0
Under-Vests	3 8 to	6 0	Rug Straps	1 8 to	2 8	Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8 to	12 8
			Waterproof Suits, complete		23 0			
			Travelling Caps		3 8			

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have added various rare FANCY GOODS to their STOCK, such as handsome and valuable PLATED GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, finest CUTLERY, BILLIARD TABLES, complete, splendid Glass Chandaliers and Argand Lamps; Flower Vases, Japanese and Chinese Jars, unique variety of solid silver Cutch Work, such as Muffiniers, Card Cases, Tea Pots, Mustard Pots, &c. Also very rich and substantial Blackwood Furniture. Carriages and Horses on SALE and HIRE. All kinds of information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF WADDI STATION FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, the following alterations in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz :—

The Down South East Mail Train from Bombay will leave at 2-30 P.M., instead of, as at present, at 2-0 P.M. It will arrive at Poona at 8-30, leave there at 9-0 P.M., and reach Raichore at 1-10 P.M. the following day.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-10 noon, instead of, as at present, at 12-15. It will arrive at Poona at 4-40 A.M., leave there at 5-15 A.M., and reach Bombay, at 11-35 A.M., the following morning, instead of at 12-15 noon, as at present.

The 10-0 A.M. Train from Poona will leave at 11-0 A.M., and will arrive in Bombay at 6-45 P.M., instead of at 5-45 P.M., as at present.

The 9-0 P.M. Down Train will leave Bombay as at present, and will run on to Callian, arriving there at 10-35 P.M.

The Up Train, which now leaves Tanna at 6-30 A.M. will start from Callian at 5-55 A.M., stopping at all intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-45 A.M., as at present.

The Joint Local Train which now leaves Boree Bunder for Bandra at 2-15 P.M., will leave at 2-0 P.M., and will arrive at Bandora at 2-50 P.M.

A new Station at Waddi, between Shahabad and Nalwar, on the South-East Line, will be opened for Coaching Traffic only. Passengers will be booked between Waddi and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Waddi and Stations on other Railways, with which through booking of Passengers is established.

For further particulars as to Train alterations, see the Company's Time Bill of 1st December 1873, exhibited at the Stations, and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 20th December 1873, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Detail.		Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to Scale of Rations.	Where and when to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specification of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
Beef, fresh	lbs.	Twelve months.	65,866	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troopships and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent. of amount of Contract.	20 per cent.	Best quality.
Chillies			113					
Coriander Seed			152					
Cummin Seed			68					
Dhall			3,676					
Firewood			As required.					
Fish, salt			2,561					
Ghee			1,862					
Garlic			68					
Mutton, fresh			As required.					
Pepper { Whole			77					
Pepper { Ground			As required.					
Rice			28,000					
Salt, common			96					
Turmeric			74					
Vegetables			28,400					
Arrowroot			As required.					
Biscuit (Commissariat made)								
Do. Powder								
Currants								
Celery Seed								
Chocolate								
Candles, of sorts								
Colza Oil								
Desiccated Milk								
Disinfecting Powder								
Flour								
Lemon Juice								
Lime-Juice								
Mutton Broth								
Mustard								
Malt								
Oatmeal								
Preserved Fowl								
Pickles								
Preserved Potatoes								
Raisins								
Rum								
Sugar								
Salt, fine								
Split Peas								
Suet								
Salt Beef								
Tea, 1st sort								
Vinegar								
Yeast								

E. GILLS,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

Indian Transport Department, H. M.'s Dockyard,
25th November 1873.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U. S., AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th proximo, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase or to those who may have already received one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him to the care of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 7, Bazaar Street.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality and made upon Wheeler and Wilson's system have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that these are not sold for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus:

WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co.,
Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the Imitation Machines against representing them as the genuine WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the abovenamed Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company in Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF,
Representative of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEWMAN'S "SLOW DRYING" MOIST WATER COLOURS in Tubes—specially recommended for use Up-country during the dry season.

Japanned Tin Boxes for the above, containing also Porcelain Thumb-palette, with divisions for Colours :—

Fitted with 8 Tubes	Rs. 13 4
,, ,, 12 ,,	,, 16 0
Boxes only	Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8 0

Separate Colours available, from 12 annas to Rs. 2 4

WINSOR and NEWTON'S COLOURS—Moist and Dry, Oil Colours, Water Colour Boxes, Oil Colour Boxes, Artists' Sundries, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE AND BAGATELLE TABLE MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, Fort, next to Sassoon's Buildings, Bombay.

CARPETS with borders, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Axminster, all size and new patterns.

PAPERS for Rooms, plain and rich, for Half-doors, Screens, Punkahs and Theatres.

BORDERS of all sorts, rich and plain.

CRETONNES, blue, green, pink, crimson drab ground, newest pattern.

BROCADED DAMASK, 52 inches wide, green ground and yellow stars.

—— Crimson ground and yellow stars.

—— Grey with arabesque.

—— Blue with rich gold medallion.

DAMASKS, from Lyon, 54 inches wide, for rich curtains, blue and red colour.

CHINA DAMASK, Crimson No. 1, and also Satin and Velvet.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH: colors, black, orange, and grey.

BILLIARD CLOTH, green best quality, at Rs. 18, 20, and 22 a yard.

SWISS CURTAINS for windows, port'eres, from Rs. 6 to 16 a pair, 4 yards long, and also Net Curtains for Beds.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have just received a Shipment of Ice Machines, new model, making a decanter of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes. It can be put out of order, and works by hand as an ordinary pump.

Billiard Tables, Bagatelle Board, and a large stock of Furniture always on hand. Punkas made to order.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15	to 300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.		

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

PATTERN MAKER.—REQUIRED by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a EUROPEAN or NATIVE competent to work from DRAWINGS and direct others. Salary will depend on capabilities. Apply to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parell Works.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND PERFORMANCE,
TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 2ND.
Enthusiastic Reception of the Celebrated English Artiste,
GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)
AND MR. GEO. CASE,
Now on their Second Visit to Bombay.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THEIR
SECOND ENTERTAINMENT,
First and only time of the Laughable Mimetic Dialogue,
THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR, OR APARTMENTS FOR A BACHELOR.

It is respectfully announced that these Performances will be strictly limited, as MR. and MRS. GEO. CASE are compelled to leave India very speedily for Australia. This will be the only Performance of the above Entertainment.

The next Entertainment will take place on FRIDAY, December 5th, when there will be an

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3)	,, 10	Gallery	,, 2
Pit	Rs. 1		

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 5th December 1873, at 3 P.M.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master— } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MISS WARTENBY, }

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH
(With Power to Increase.)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs. 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker.
A. E. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia.*
(With power to add to the number.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England, &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negotiations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance,* and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest details as to the goods on sale :—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's Stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to persons of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz. :—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	646,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £392,000, being therefore at the rate of £784,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine, i.e.* July 1873 in an *Article* by a *Member of the Civil Service Stores* (to which intending members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,100 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half-year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,638. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,236, makes a total gross income for the half year of £32 559. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £20,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,500. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following :

"CIVIL SERVICE PROFITS IN LONDON.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the
"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees ________ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on ________ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby authorise you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature ________
Name in full ________
Residence ________
Profession or Business ________
Date ________ 187 .

Deposits on application for Shares may be remitted to the Secretaries and Agents at the Offices, No. 11 Hummum Street, Bombay, for payment to the account of the Society, and the Bankers' Receipts will be sent back.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool;
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 29th November.

In Exchange on London there has not been material change, and our quotations remain almost the same as yesterday, but the tendency is slightly in favour of lower rates.

Government Securities are unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 7/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞ to 2 5/32

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		99¼ to
Do	demand	100¼ to 3/16
On Madras 30 days' sight		99⅞
Do.	demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.		to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	106¼
Four per cent.	104½ to 0½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	99¼
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4	per cent
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½	„
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	„
Do.	on Merchandise		7½	„
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½	„
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½	„
Do.	do.		7½	„
Bank Bills			6½	„
Mercantile Paper			6	„

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY Evening.

Rates by steamer are advancing, not from any increased *bona fide* demand, but resulting entirely from the operations of native speculators.

London	Cotton	2-10-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bails	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 3s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 29th November.

Market continues dull and unchanged.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very dull, and in fact almost nothing is doing. There is no disposition on the part of dealers to enter into any important transactions unless at a further decline of one anna per piece, to which the majority of importers are unwilling to agree. There are a few firms who are making sales of 8¼ lbs at the prices offered by the dealers, but these sales are in very small quantities. The following sales are reported to have taken place on Saturday, the 28th ultimo:—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lb.	Rs. 5	8	6
500 „ „ „	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lb.	„ 5	10	0
900 „ „ Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 2¼ lb.	„ 1	13	0
450 pairs Grey Dhotees	45 in. 10 yds.	„ 1	11	0

COTTON.

Reuter's message of Friday's date reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, with sales of 15,000 bales. There is a further rise of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans and Oomrawuttee, which are respectively quoted at 9¼ and 5 15/16d. per lb. Fair Dhollera continues to stand at 5¾d. per lb. Out of the sales of 15,000 bales, 5,000 were Surats, and 8,000 were for exports and on account of speculation. The Manchester Market is reported rather firmer, with an advance of 1½d. in 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings per piece and ¼d. in 40s Mule. 7 lbs. Shirtings are quoted at 7s. 6d., 8¼ lbs. at 9s. 1½d. and 40s Mule at 1s. 1d. Money is becoming easier day by day, and to this we attribute the recent improvements at the Liverpool and Manchester markets. The market rate of discount is said to have been reduced to 5 per cent. per annum, and we hope to be able ere long to see a further reduction in the rate charged at the Bank of England. Coffee continues very strong, and prices are still advancing. The Cotton market here closed on Saturday very firm, with a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. The continued activity at home has caused the holders very firm, and they refuse to enter into contracts for forward delivery at the prices quoted for new cottons. There was a very active demand on European account, particularly for new Dhollera at Rs. 195 per candy, but there was almost no disposition on the part of holders to meet the demand. The following are our closing quotations:—

Old Dhollerah		Rs. 181 to	Rs. 188
„ Oomrawuttee		„ 182 to	„ 186
„ Sawginned		„ 192 to	„ 194
„ Vingorla		„ 183 to	„ 185
New Oomrawuttee,	Feb. delivery	„ 202 to	„ 2 0
„ Akote	„ „	„ 214 to	„ 215
„ Broach, M. G.	March „	„ 230 to	„ 232
„ Hingunghaut	J n. „	„ 245 to	„ 248
„ Dhollera	April „	„ 193 to	„ 195

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

25 candies Old Barsee	Rs. 178 to 181
50 „ „ „	„ 174
25 „ „ Vingorla	„ 183
25 „ New Khandeish	„ 198
50 „ „	„ 192½
100 „ „ Dhollera, April delivery	„ 191 to 192
80 „ „ „ „ „	„ 193

METALS.

The market is very firm and prices of Iron are tending upwards. About 1,000 cwts. of Copper Braziers are reported to have been taken off at Rs. 58-14 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	H. M. S. Euphrates	Irwine	Portsmouth, Oct. 21.
	Tivoli (s)	Nisbet	London, Oct. 28.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Arcot (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee.
29	Isabella (s)	Read	London via Cochin.
	Agra (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer India, Dodero, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
24	Fortune	Taylor	Liverpool, July 16.
	Whittington	Campbell	Liverpool, July 30.
25	Busheer (s)	Ewart	Kyoung Phyoo, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
24	China (s)		
	Jumna		
25	Decca (s)		
	Himalaya (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
26	Oriental (s)		Rangoon and N. Ports.

DAILY EXPORTS—29th November.

For Liverpool.

Strathclyde, s, 70 bales cotton, V. Vundravundass; 68 bales cotton, M Simpson & Co; 32 bales wool, C Petamber; 15 bales wool, K. Toolsidass & Co; 10 bales wool, Lyon & Co; 28 bales wool, N. Maneckjee & Co; 38 cases M. of P. shells, E. Rajub; 1,000 bundles coir rope, T. Velijee & Co; 1 box gold coin the C. B. of I. A. and China; 2 boxes gold coins, C. M. Bank of I. A. & China; 50 bales wool, M. Koober.

Cerdic, s, 150 bales cotton, D Jairaz; 2,600 packages coir fibre, H. M. Cassum; 150 bales cotton, M. Liladhur; 1000 bales cotton, V. Corjee; 160 bales cotton, K. Mackonjee; 65 cwts horns, N. Gangjee; 17 bales hides, C. Laljee & Co; 1,000 bundles myrabollams N. Cowasjee.

Khedive, s, 25 bales wool wool, R. Vussonjee; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 25 bales wool, B., Canjee; 101 bales wool, M. Khotow; 50 bales wool, J. D. Vurria.

For London.

Tiverton, 29 cases gum, F. Sealy & Co.

China, s, 115 cases olibanum, M. Jewraj; 4 cases fishmaws, E. Latham & Co; 7 cases fishmaws, M. Allan; 5 bundles silk, M. Dayal; 199 pieces E. teeth, M. Khanbhoy; 15 bundles E. teeth, A. Ahmed; 60 cases olibanum, R. Alirazа; 42 bundles E. teeth, C. Canjee.

Khedive, s, 2,250 bags wheat, R. Brothers; 30 cases cardamoms, D. Jairaz.

For Marseilles.

Khedive, s, 2,500 bags teel seed, E. Latham & Co; 1,500 bags gingelly seed, R. Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Behar, s, 4 chests opium, L. Lillachund; 60 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 265 chests opium, D. Sassoon & Co; 14 chests opium, H. E. Ellias; 15 chests opium, H. A. N. Mahomed; 15 chests opium, S. and D. B. Futakia; 21 chests opium, D. Cawasjee Tata; 5 chests opium, C. D. Lungda.

Columbian, s, 884 pieces sandlewood, M. Manockjee & Co; 60 packages raisins, S. Nusserwanjee; 40 packages raisins, and 8 cases plums, A. Moman; 25 bales twist, and 70 cases broken glass, C. Ebram; 31 packages raisins, E. Nusserwanjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 27.

Farewell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Campbell, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Oxley, Captain, Madras 6th Infantry, from sick leave, from England.

Sampson, Captain, Bengal 9th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Hunter, Captain, Bengal Corps of Guides P. F. F., from furlough, from England.

Ward Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Chakrata.

Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Shunagah.

November 28.

Vurenen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Moradabad.

Smith, Captain, Madras 107th Regiment, from furlough, from England.

O'Kelly, Captain and Paymaster, Bengal 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, on leave, from Allahabad.

November 28.

Brake, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from Nagpore.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Welman, Lieutenant, Bengal 85th Light Infantry, from leave, from England.

Armsbury, Surgeon Major, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on leave, from Rawalpindee.

November 29.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal Head Quarters Staff, on duty, from Simla.

Turner, Captain, Bengal 2-12th Regiment, on leave, from Ferozepore.

Schneider, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Agra.

DEPARTURES—November 29.

Broughton, Captain, Madras 35th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.

Lamb, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Macdonald, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

Birney, Major, Bengal Engineers, to rejoin.

Hammick, Captain, Madras, 43rd Light Infantry, to join, to Cananore.

Darley, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal, 1-5th Fusiliers, to join, to Bareilly.

Clark, Surgeon Major, Bengal, Indian Medical Department, to join, to Calcutta.

Warry, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

FitzHugh, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.

Foulger, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.

Vetch, Lieutenant, Bengal 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Roorkee.

Westrail, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

Atkins, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Goruckpore.

Curran, Sub-Conductor, Bengal, Ordnance Department, to join, to Bengal.

MacDougal, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, to join, to Poona.

November 30.

Hunter, Captain, Bengal Corps of Guides, to rejoin, to Punjaub.

Smith, Captain, Madras, 107th Regiment, to join, to Secunderabad.

Campbell, Captain, Madras, 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Hydrabad Deccan.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal, Head Quarters Staff, on duty, to Bangalore.

Molineux, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Burne, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, November 26.)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr Frederick Wyer, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, First Grade, Purneah, is vested with the powers under Section 266 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Bazett David Colvin to be a member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. Robert Fulton Rampini, M. A., is appointed to officiate as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the First Grade in Dacca.

Captain William George Maitland, Asst Comr, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Golaghat division in the district of Seebsaugor.

Mr Edmond Breton Godfrey, Depy Mag and Depy Collr is posted to Serampore.

The three months' privilege leave which was granted to Mr James Fortescue Harrison, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Cuttack, under orders of the 23rd June 1873, having since been commuted to six months' leave on Medical Certificate by H M's Secy of State for India, Mr Harrison is allowed subsidiary leave from the 29th June, the date on which he availed himself of his leave, to the 15th July 1873, the date on which he left for England.

Mr Francis William Rice Cowley M A, Canal Revenue Supt, is vested with the powers of a First class Mag in the districts of Shahabad, Gya, and Patna.

The services of Mr. William McKinley Clay, B A, Asst Mag and Collr, just returned from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Comr of Rajshahye, for special employment in connection with the Scarcity and on Relief Works.

Mr J W H Dalrymple Clark is appointed to officiate as an Asst Supt of Police in the 24 Pergunnahs, vice Mr C E Fabre-Tonnerre, on special duty.

Mr Hector Munro, Asst Supt of Police, Backergunge on leave is transferred to the Bhaugulpore Division.

Mr Alfred Woodley Croft M A, is appointed to officiate as Inspr of Schools East Bengal Circle, during the absence on duty of Mr C B Clarke, or until further orders.

Dr Charles Thomas Osmond Woodford is appointed to be Supt of the new Medical School at Sealdah in addition to his present duties as Supt of the Pauper Hospital.

The following Surgeons who have recently arrived from England, are posted temporarily to the Presidency general Hospital:—

Surg David Wilkie, M. B., Surg William Edward Battersby, M. B., Surg Robert Moodie, M. B., Surg Francis Joseph Twohy, M. D., Surg William Edward Boussal Maynard, M. D., Surg Denis Peter Macdonald, M. D., and Oswald Baker.

Mr. James Bowser, Steward of the medical College Hospital is allowed three months' privilege leave, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Public Works Department.

Mr. C A Mills, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is posted to the first Calcutta Division.

Mr. R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is posted to the Third Calcutta Division.

Mr. R A Oldham, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade lately returned from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to the special duty of investigating and surveying a line for a Navigable Canal between Chuttuck and Terria Ghaut in the Sylhet district.

Mr. Oldham joined his appointment on the 27th Octr 1873 before noon.

Mr. R W E Green, Asst Engr, First Grade, who has been transferred to this Branch from the Punjab, is posted to the Sone Circle.

Mr H P Wylly, Depy Revenue Supt, Orissa, is appointed to take charge of the Office of Canal Revenue Supt, Orissa, under the control of the Colr of Cuttack, during the absence of Mr Toynbee or until further orders.

Notification—The undermentioned Asst Engs, Second Grade, who have been transferred from the Punjab to Bengal Irrigation Branch, have been posted to the Buxar Division:—

Mr J P Scotland, and McMordie.

Mr G F Moore, Probationary Asst Engr, Third Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1873.

Lieut A D McArthur, R E., Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Buxar Division on the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1873.

Mr G J R Leeson, Asst Engr, First Grade, Cossye Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of 18th Aug 1873.

Mr J B Shadwell, Extra Asst Comr, has been placed in charge of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces,* Nov. 29.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr. P. Wigram who has returned from furlough, the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to join his appointment as offg Mag and Colr of Bustee.

Mr M Brodhurst, Dist and Sessions Judge, Benares, who has reported his return from furlough, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings:—

Mr P Wigram to be an offg Mag and Colr, and to be posted to the Bustee District, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr. F E Elliot to revert to his substantive rank as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Goruckpore District, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Bustee by Mr. P Wigram.

Public Works Department.

Mr J Cleburne, late Municipal Engr, Cawnpore, is appointed a temporary Asst Eng, 3rd grade, on probation, in the Provincial P W Department.

Capt A T Fraser, R E., Ex Eng, 3rd grade, Dist Engr, Allygurh Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division, is transferred to the Jhansie Division.

Capt H Doveton, R E., Exe Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Saharunpore Subdivision to the Allygurh Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division.

Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Offg Dist Engr, Allahabad Subdivision, Allahabad Provincial Division, is transferred to the Saharunpore Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division, vice Capt Doveton.

Mr E L Hunt, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Muttra on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

Privilege leave of absence for one month, on urgent private affairs, is granted to Captain A Landon, Asst Engineer, 2nd Division, Agra Canal.

Under instructions from the Govt of India, and on the requisition of the Govt of Bengal, the following transfers are directed to Bengal, for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

Executive Engineers.—Mr. J Sheldon, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Mr. W R Cordnor, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Mr. A Grant, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, and Mr. R Foley, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

Assistant Engineers.—Capt A Landon, Asst Engr 1st Grade, Kanti Chunder Banerjee, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade and Baboo Jogendro Nath, Asst Engr 3rd Grade.

Baboo Preo Nath, Apprentice Engineer.

Baboo Bidhu Bhuswun Biswas Apprentice Engineer.

Upper Subordinates.—Sub-Engr Mr J G Midford, Supervisor 2nd Grade, Sergt T Greening, Supervisor 2nd Grade, Sergt W. Ritchie, Supervisor 2nd Grade, Sergt R Jacks n, Overseer 1st Grade, Corporal J Tuer, Overseer 1st Grade, J Callaghan, Overseer 2nd Grade, Mr. R. Carson, Overseer 2nd Grade, Doorga Pooda Ghosal, 3rd Grade and Musseeoollah, Overseer 3rd Grade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON—November 21st, at Sattara, the wife of C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANLEY—November 24th, at Purneah, the wife of George A. D. Anley, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

APJOHN—November 25th, at Midnapore, the wife of J. H. Apjohn, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.

DENNISS—November 29th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Denniss, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

GARWOOD—November 24th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers, of a son.

LAWDER—November 24th, at Meerut, the wife of J. Ormsby Lawder, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

LEWIS—November 27th, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of E Lewis, of a son.

PEARSE—November 26th, the wife of Capt. A. N. Pearse, Royal Artillery, Fort St. George, of a daughter.

THOMAS—November 25th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain C. F. Thomas, of a daughter.

WITHER—November 24th, at Cuttack, the wife of L. J. Bigg-Wither, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MICHAEL—VERTANNES—November 25th, at Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Reverend Fer Martyrose Ter Ca chick, John Michael Esq (merchant), to Mary, second daughter of the late C. A. Vertannes, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

LAMBERT—November 21st, at Calcutta, of typhus fever, George Thomson Lambert, Esq., of the Topographical Survey, aged 22 years, 11 months, and 25 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1873.

To judge by the tone of the Viceroy's speech in reply to an address from the Municipality of Agra, the probable extent and intensity of the impending famine in Bengal have been greatly exaggerated. The energetic Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, stirred no doubt by the remembrance of the awful consequences of official neglect in Orissa, is laudably anxious to be on the safe side, and rather to err in laying in too large a store of provisions and spending too much money on public works, than to run the slightest risk of seeing any of his people die of starvation. He is believed, therefore, to have recommended the adoption of the most energetic and stringent measures for stopping the export trade in rice and grain from Calcutta, and draining the markets of neighbouring provinces of all available supplies. Lord Northbrook looks at the condition of Bengal with a more impartial eye. He has to consider what is for the good of the whole empire, not of a single province only; and he evidently thinks that the present circumstances of Bengal are not sufficiently serious to warrant him in taking measures which would encourage speculators to raise prices all over India, and would inflict certain hardships on the population of other provinces for the sake of securing a doubtful boon to the Bengalees. The Viceroy says distinctly that he sees no reason for interfering with the free action of trade, and he lays frankly before the public the grounds on which he justifies his refusal to stop the export of raw produce. "The present deficiency," he says, "exists among a population which "does not exceed one-eighth of the whole "population of the country;" that is to say, the people of the districts affected by the famine do not number more than 20 millions. The crop in the famine-stricken districts will be about three-eighths of the average, and in other parts of India the harvests are very good. "The district of Backergunge "in Bengal, where a large quantity of rice is "produced beyond what is required for the con"sumption of its population, and the whole "division of Orissa, have good crops this year. "Burmah has one of the largest rice-crops ever "known. In the North-Western Provinces, "with the exception of a small portion to the "east, and throughout Madras, Bombay, and "the Punjaub, the harvests have been excel"lent." It seems, therefore, reasonable to expect that the free action of trade may supply the deficiency throughout those districts which are easily accessible by river or rail; and for the relief of the population of less accessible districts the Government has already accummulated stores of grain, while relief works have been organized for the employment of the labourers for hire, who are generally the first victims of a famine. These measures seem to be sufficient for the moment; and, as every district officer is on the watch to report what turn affairs take, it is easy for Government to act more vigorously if the emergency should become more serious. We cannot, however, but think it would be well if the Government of Bengal were moved by the present famine to take steps for decreasing the teeming population of the Lower Provinces by means of a well-considered system of emigration. There are many provinces of the Empire which are poverty-stricken for want of population, while in Bengal the population grows faster than the means of subsistence. It is not only Assam and Burmah that want labour. In our own province of Scinde there is abundance of land, with irrigating canals available to supply it with the water which alone it needs to make the soil as fruitful as any in India, but half the country remains uncultivated for want of labourers to till the ground. Could not Sir G. Campbell make some emigration arrangements by which he might equally benefit Scinde and Bengal?

Some trustworthy information which we have collected regarding the rise and progress of the new cotton industry of Bombay will probably be read with interest both in India and in England at the present moment, when the cry has been raised that Manchester, after having driven the native handloom weavers out of the market and possessed herself for many years of the monopoly of clothing the people of India, is now in danger of being beaten with her own weapons by the factory hands of Indian Spinning and Weaving Mills. The following statement, compiled for us by a gentleman who has watched the growth of the industry from its earliest days, shows the amount of capital invested, and the number of spindles and looms working and of hands employed, in the Mills of Bombay at the close of 1873:—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Paid up Capital.	Extent of Mill		No. of hands employed.
		No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms	
Manockjee Petit S. & W. Co.	24,82,000	60,000	840	1,600
Oriental S. & W. Co.	20,00,000	40,000	800	1,350
Alliance Spinning only	12,50,000	22,000	Nil.	450
Bombay United (Munguldass Nathoobhoy) S. & W. Co.	9,00,000	21,000	345	600
Great Eastern S. & W. Co.	13,92,000	30,000	603	875
Bombay Royal S. & W. Co	14,40,000	35,300	680	1,200
The Dhurumsey S. & W. Co.	50,00,000	50,000	1,000	1,260
Soonderdass Mooljee and others Spinning only	Private Property amount expended. 4,50,000	22,784	Nil.	450
The Alexandra S. & W. Co.	9,00,000	15,632	200	350
The Broach Spinning Mills	2,40,000	17,000	Nil.	400
Bombay Spinning Co.	5,50,000	29,000	Nil.	600
Albert Spinning	6,80,000	18,800	Nil.	400
Victoria Spinning	3,60,000	9,600	Nil.	200
	1,76,44,000	3,71,116	4,473	9,775

The 380,000 spindles shown to be at work now turn out about 100,000 lbs. of yarn a day, and it will be observed that the mills already provide regular occupation for a very large body of workpeople. No reference is made in our statement to the other new mills which have recently been started in this Presidency, because accurate information respecting them cannot yet be obtained; but it may safely be estimated that these new mills will represent a fresh productive power of from 150,000 to 200,000 spindles. Then, in addition, there are the mills which have been established on the other side of India, and which are all doing well. One of these mills, at Cawnpore, already supplies the Government with clothing for the troops, thus helping to avert the evil consequences of that drain of money to England to pay for stores which Mr. Fawcett has so often deplored. Although, in fact, there is every chance that Bombay will long remain the principal seat of the manufacture, mills are springing into existence all over the country, and the conditions of success are certain to be much more favourable in some of the up-country districts than in Bombay. Labour here, for instance, is comparatively dear; and, though there is a larger stock of cotton to select from, the price of the raw material has necessarily been increased by the cost of carrying it down to Bombay for several hundred miles by rail or sea. These considerations induced native capitalists some years ago to start mills at some of the chief stations in the cotton-growing districts, where, as at Broach, the raw material can be bought from the neighbouring fields, while labour is cheap and there is a large population on the spot ready to purchase the produce of the spindles and looms. It is obvious, however, that the Indian mills must always be placed at a disadvantage, so long as they have not only to import all their machinery from abroad, but are also dependent on England for their supplies of fuel. So far as machinery is concerned the time is still distant when India will be likely to attempt the manufacture of iron on a large scale; but coal is known to exist in abundance in various parts of the country. Coal beds are already worked profitably in Bengal; the G. I. P. Railway has begun to get supplies from the mines in the Nerbudda Valley; and something will no doubt soon be done to bring into use the stores of fuel lying ready for use in the extensive coal fields of the Central Provinces and the Nizam's territory, in which coal is so abundant that, if only the quality be moderately good, the future of India as a great manufacturing country is assured. If coal fit for use can be obtained along the banks of the Wurdah and the Godavery, it is obvious that the best sites for spinning and weaving mills will be found at the stations on the Nagpore line of the G. I. P. Railway. For in this tract of country it would then be possible to buy cheap labour, cheap cotton, and cheap coal at the door of the mill, while the railway and the excellent road to Jubbulpore afford facilities for conveying to all parts of western and northern India, and thence beyond the seas, the yarn and cloth not wanted by the neighbouring population. Such immense advantages in the way of reducing the cost of production must outweigh a hundred-fold the heavy penalty of an increased first charge for machinery with which India is burdened in the race with Manchester. On the one hand we have a competitor who has all the materials of his manufacture, including labour, ready to his hand, and a market for his goods all around him; on the other, one who can only get cotton by bringing it at heavy cost from a foreign country and can only reach the Indian market by paying a heavy freight for the carriage of his goods, who besides finds labour continually growing dearer, and who has nothing to enable him to bear up against these disadvantages but his own superior skill and capital and the privilege of getting his machinery on reasonable terms. The contest between such rivals is manifestly most unequal; and the Indian mills even in Bombay would have won a much more easy triumph if the working of most of them had not been clogged with monstrous conditions as to the payment of percentages to their founders, which prevent them from selling their goods at a fair profit on the natural cost of production. If we once had mills established in this country with English capital and under English management, the profits of the investment would be enormous; and Manchester men may find some comfort in the reflection that, if the Indian piece-goods trade is slipping out of their hands, the opportunity is still open to them to create a new Manchester in India.

Mr. Clements Markham will, we hope, not fail to note, when he produces another "model blue-book," that India is indebted to private enterprise alone for the introduction of by far the most valuable industry which can possibly be established in this country. When one considers that, out of a total import trade valued at £31,000,000 the value of the piece-goods and yarn imported amounts to £17,500,000 or, say, one-half of the whole, it is impossible not to be struck with the magnitude of the change now being effected, or to help acknowledging that the substitution of native for English cotton goods will be the greatest of all economic blessings for this country. Well, the revolution which is now assuming such grand proportions owes its origin, not to any effort of servants of Government, but entirely to the sagacity of an English citizen of Bombay, a gentleman formerly well-known and respected here, Mr. Edwin Heycock. It was in the year 1854 that Mr. Heycock, in connection with Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, established, first, the Bombay, and then the Alliance Spinning Company. The next companies formed were the Oriental and the Manockjee Petit; and the movement, once well begun, has gone on with greater force every year. The Bombay merchants of twenty years ago assailed Mr. Heycock, day after day, with furious bitterness in the newspapers, for having dared to introduce a local industry to compete with Manchester; and, so little does human nature change, one eminent merchant visited Mr. Heycock with his displeasure by cutting him dead and refusing to speak to him for several years. Mr. Heycock and the cotton industry survived this terrible blow, and we may hope that the cotton mills will also survive the attempt of some of the Bombay merchants to cripple them by putting an excise duty on their produce. It is hardly to be expected that merchants, who come out here to make their fortunes, and find that in these hard times that is a very difficult task, should have the public spirit to imitate the example of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who gave the people of India books, though he knew they must prepare the way for the overthrow of England's Indian Empire. It were too much to expect men of business to congratulate India on the progress of an industry which must be sapping the foundations of the trade by which they live. But the English people, luckily, do not regard India as a preserve to be worked for the benefit of the cotton spinners of Manchester. They keep India, because the possession of the country not only adds to the greatness of the English name, but affords opportunities such as can hardly be found elsewhere for the legitimate gratification of English ambition in the art of government, in professional work, and in all justifiable forms of commercial enterprise. They would, however, regard it as a national crime to keep India tied to the heels of Manchester, and to use their power to crush or retard the progress of an industry which promises to enable this country to outdo English manufacturers, and to regain the reputation she once enjoyed for the cheapness and excellence of her cotton fabrics.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

Our Kurrachee correspondent, writing on the 24th November, gives us some interesting particulars regarding the proposed new water supply for Kurrachee.—"The subject of the Kurrachee water supply was lately mooted at a general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners. Colonel Lambert, the President of the Commission, proposed that Colonel Merriman's scheme for supplying Kurrachee with water from the Mulleer be sanctioned with this alteration, that a masonry aqueduct be substituted for iron pipes at the recommendation of Mr. Price, the Superintendent of the Kurrachee Harbour Works. The undertaking is estimated to cost about fifteen lacs of rupees, two lacs of which will be met from the reserve fund as the work progresses; as for the remaining thirteen lacs, an application has already been made, it is believed, to Government for the loan of the amount. The proposition of the Colonel was seconded by Mr. Atmaram, and was carried by a large majority. There was very little opposition. What of it there was, proceeded, strange to say, from the European merchants, who allege that trade cannot stand any further tax, forgetting that the tax is on articles of consumption in the town, and consequently cannot affect their trade. From later accounts I learn that the European merchants did not mean so much to oppose the water scheme, as they blamed the hasty manner in which the proposal was brought about and carried. The European merchants wanted to shift the burden on house property, but Colonel Lambert remarked that the towns-people were averse to any increase in the house-tax, and that any extra money that was required could easily be raised by an enhancement of the rates of town duty laid down in Municipal Schedule C, such enhancement not to exceed one-half on any single article, and not to exceed one-third of the entire duty. The calculations as to the half-yearly repayments of the proposed loan from Government and the interest on the same were laid before the meeting by Mr. Strachan, C. E., the Secretary and Surveyor of the Kurrachee Municipality, and were duly approved of by the Committee. I have consulted some of the European and native Municipal Commissioners, as also a number of old Kurrachee residents, and they are unanimous as to the urgent necessity that exists for the water-supply. There is shortly to be a special general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners regarding the town survey. Government have suggested to the Municipality that as Colonel Laughton and his establishment have completed the surveys of some of the principal towns in Guzerat, and that before the establishment is broken up, it would be more convenient and advisable to undertake the survey of this town. In my opinion, we are not so much in want of a city survey as we are of water-supply. The survey, it is estimated, would cost the Municipality about Rs. 60,000, and if such a large sum is expended, I am afraid the water-scheme will have to be knocked on the head.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 30th November.

American naval preparations continue without interruption, with the view to provide against the contingency of Spain's being unable to enforce the promised concessions.

The case for the prosecution in the Tichborne trial is concluded.

Obituary—Colonel Jenyns, C. B.

BERLIN, 30th November.

The Government has summoned the Archbishop of Posen to resign his See.

PARIS, 30th November.

The Republican General Letellier-Valaze, elected on the 17th instant, has been dismissed, and General Ducrot has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

LONDON, 27th Nov., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. American arrivals are rather firmer. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅝d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a limited business.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	96.
5½ do. do.	100.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,375,000.	Inc. £1,500,000
Bills discounted	£18,312,500.	Dec. £1,162,500
Bullion	£21,062,500.	Inc. £1,062,500
Bar Silver	58.	
3 per cent. Consols	93.	
5 do. Rentes	93.	

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced to 6 per cent., and at the Bank of France to 5 per cent.

The crop of Cotton is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau in America at 3,750,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28th Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	95,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	29,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	62,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	477,000	„
„ „ Surats	282,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	186,125	„

There has been a decidedly increased demand for Surats during the past week but they continue to be freely offered. The enquiry for Bengal Cotton continues.

LONDON, 28th Nov., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅝d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been rather firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ do.	9s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 1d.

The Market rate of discount has been reduced to 5 per cent.

The s.s. Aretusa passed through the Suez Canal.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal, Lorne.

We would call attention to the important observation and orders of the Government of India regarding the West Rajpootana Railway, which appear in another column.

A supplement to the *Gazette of India* appoints Sir Richard Temple President of the Supreme Council, until the return of the Viceroy to Calcutta, General Sir H. Norman being on tour.

The Count de Rochechouart, whose visit to the Viceroy at Agra we lately noticed, has since passed on, with his suite, to Delhi, whence, after a short stay, he will return to Calcutta *via* Benares.

The French Minister of Marine has just signed a contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for ten years for a regular service between Zanzibar, Mayottee, Nossi Be, and Madagascar.

A Madras paper says:—There has been unusual activity in the rice trade during the last few days. We hear that about 150,000 bags have been purchased at the northern ports for Europe, and not for Bengal. The price has risen quite half a rupee per bag.

Sir Philip Wodehouse has been on a visit to Delhi, where he arrived on Tuesday morning and was the guest of the Commissioner, Colonel Cracroft, who gave a banquet and evening party in his honour. His Excellency was to go thence to Saharunpore and Mussoorie, and we shall in all probability hear of his arrival at Lahore in the course of a day or two.

Between ten and fifteen thousand maunds of grain, principally gram, leave Delhi daily for Bhawulpore and Howrah. The whole of the goods godown and half the passenger platform of the E. I. R. terminus at Delhi is crowded with corn awaiting despatch. The Deputy Commissioner has recently effected the purchase of forty thousand maunds on behalf of the Bengal Government.

Sir William and Lady Muir, the Misses Muir, and the Lieutenant-Governor's staff, accompanied by Colonel Fraser, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Mackintosh, Under Secretary, arrived in Allahabad on Wednesday night. Sir William Muir intends remaining at Allahabad till the Viceroy's visit, after which he will rejoin his camp, which will, in the meantime, have been marching to Etah from Agra. His Honor expects to reach Bareilly, and there hold a divisional Durbar about Christmas.

Chiefs received in private durbar at His Excellency's Camp, Agra, on the 15th instant:—His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, His Highness the Maharaja of Dholepoor, His Highness the Rao Maharaja of Duttia, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, His Highness the heir-apparent of Sumpthur (as representing the Raja), His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkaree, the Raees of Kothee. On the 17th His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visits.

We (*Englishman*) saw yesterday a specimen of No. 60 mule twist produced at the Bowreah mills, which shows the great progress that is being made in spinning in this country. It is a clean, strong, and well-spun yarn, well suited to the manufacture of native or other fine cloths. These mills have produced the first spinning of such a high number ever done in the country, being twenty counts higher than any made elsewhere in India. It reflects the greatest credit on the managing director of the Company, Mr. R. Macallister, that he should, so soon after the mills have been opened, have carried out such an improvement.

A rumour reaches us from Calcutta, to which we are loth to give credit, says the *Pioneer.* It was not many months ago that a gentleman who, to use his own words, "possessed perhaps a clearer insight than the many into the true nature of passing events," and was prepared "to estimate with candour the striking merits of the administration" with which he was about to become connected, migrated from Bombay to Calcutta and assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary to the local Government. Will it be believed that this administration has come to the conclusion that his remarkable qualifications are peculiarly adapted to the Bombay Presidency, and has been unable to reciprocate the warm praise which he had bestowed upon it! These are "thoughts which do often lie too deep for tears."

The following is the prayer issued by the Bishop of Calcutta for use in all the churches of the Presidency under his Hierarchy:—"Almighty and most merciful Father, who didst hear the prayer of Thy servant Elijah, who didst accept the supplication of Amos, and ordained through Joel the confession and intercession of Thy whole land, to avert dearth and scarcity from Thy people; we beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to succour the inhabitants of this province in their present danger through famine; and we pray Thee to guide and instruct their rulers and governors, that, by loving forethought and care, the great affliction of scarcity may be averted or relieved. And grant, O Lord, that 'when Thy judgments are abroad, the inhabitants of the earth may learn righteousness,' and that when Thy mercies are vouchsafed, they may be moved with due thankfulness to honour and adore Thy holy name, and render praises unto Thee, the God of all comfort, both with their lips and in their life. Grant this we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our only Media or and Advocate.—*Amen.*"

The following report of the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the N. W. P. is to the 24th ultimo:—Ghazepore. Price of wheat lower, of bajra higher. Large supplies coming in from Goruckpore, and also from east and west. There will be no local surplus grain for export. Benares—Insects attacking the young wheat, but not much damage done. Rain anxiously looked for. Mirzapore—Khureef crops towards the south worse than formerly reported. Kodon entirely lost. Instead of two-thirds, only about one half the usual rubbee crop sown. Much of this will fail if there be no rain. Relief works to begin in the south on 15th December. Prices stationary. Goruckpore—Increasing export of grain eastward. General rise in prices, especially in rice, jowar, and barley. Rice export beginning into Nepal. Rubbee crops suffering from want of rain. If winter rains do not fall earlier than usual, great part of the rubbee will go. Bustee.—No rain. Rubbee sowings doing well. If rain falls in time a six-anna crop may be expected. No distress as yet. Azimgurh—Prospects same as last week. Prices slightly higher. Rubbee land sown to the extent of possible irrigation. At present they look well, but depend on winter rains. Jounpore—Prices somewhat lower. Rubbee sowings advancing.

The *Pall Mall Budget* question of Asiatic railways is occupying the thoughts of Russian and especially of German savants and engineers, and Baron Reuter and M. de Lesseps have a large following. The title of one of the lines proposed by some of these is certainly imposing—the Rotterdam and Tientsin. Another line planned by Richthofen, an authority on this subject, is from Si-ngan (the capital of the province of Schensi) through Kansu over the oasis of Hami to the valley of Ili, the upper part of which is now Russian. All these districts, he says, abound in coal. On the general question of railway communication between Europe and China, Richthofen observes that when one travels month after month through the Chinese provinces and in districts embracing greater distances than that between Rome and St. Petersburg; when one finds everywhere a population far denser than that of most European countries, and on an average more civilized than the bulk of our population before the period of railways; when one considers further, that the number of the population of the country is far greater than that of the whole of Europe; when one sees everywhere the comparatively well-ordered arrangements holding this immense mass of men together; and when, finally, one reflects of what great progress the culture and industry of the population and the development of the large and productive territory are capable, one stands astonished at the magnitude of the task which has devolved upon European influence.

The *Cologne Gazette* prints a list of the iron clads of the maritime Powers of Europe in 1873, which it professes to have derived from recent and trustworthy sources. England, according to this, has a war navy of 38 vessels, of 28,000 horse-power, and 595 guns. Its home fleet consists of 14 large plated vessels, 4 plated batteries and 5 plated gunboats, of more than 30,000 horse-power, and carrying 102 guns. The war navy of Russia counts 15 plated frigates and 4 cupola-vessels, of 12,000 horse-power and 154 guns. The home squadron includes 10 turreted ships and 3 plated batteries, with 2,710 horse-power, and 94 guns. Germany has a war navy composed of 3 plated frigates, of 2,900 horse power, and 55 guns (not including 5 plated frigates and 1 plated corvette, of 5,100 horse-power, and 48 guns), now in course of construction. The German coastguard fleet consists of 2 turreted ships, of 600 horse-power, and 7 guns. The war navy of France is composed of 16 plated frigates, and 12 plated corvettes, of 17,200 horse-power, in all, and carrying 316 guns. The French home squadron contains 14 turreted vessels, 16 plated batteries, and 6 rams of 9,320 horse power, and carrying 268 guns. Austria has a war navy of 7 plated frigates and 4 casemated ships, of 8,150 horse-power, bearing 182 guns. There is no Austrian home squadron. The Italian war navy consists of 12 plated frigates, 2 plated corvettes, and 1 ram, of 9,100 horse power, and having 168 guns. Turkey possesses a war navy of considerable strength, composed of 15 large plated war vessels, two of which have 9 in. plates, of 8,530 horse-power in all, and carrying 116 guns of the heaviest calibre. Spain has 7 plated frigates, of 5,900 horse-power and 145 guns, while in her coast fleet there are 3 turreted ships, of 1,800 horse-power, and carrying 9 guns. Finally the Netherlands dispose of a coast guard fleet of 22 vessels of various kinds, of 8,800 horse power, and bearing 114 guns.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The following list of Commissariat officers detailed for service at the Chinchwud Camp was omitted from the order from the Adjutant General's office published in our Wednesday's issue:—Lieut. Colonel F. P. Mignon, Chief Commissariat Officer; Major M. W. Willoughby, and Major R. T. Clarke, Asst. Commissary Genls. of divisions; Major H. R. Van Heythuysen, in charge of the depôt at Chinchwud; Lieut. W. B. Seton, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl, Reserve Brigade; Captain T. W. Sanders, Field Column Carriage and Transport.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Reporter.)

AGRA, 25th November.

The Council reassembled on Friday last, at 11 o'clock. A number of visitors were present probably in anticipation of a discussion on the Revenue and Rent Bills, which however was reserved for Monday. The members present, with His Excellency the Viceroy presiding, were the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province, the Hon. Sir R. Temple, the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon. Major-General Norman, the Hon. Mr. Dalyell, the Hon. Mr. Inglis, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes, as amended by the Select Committee and by Council, be passed. He said that he had made an exactly similar motion last August, and had spoken to it, though it happened that on that occasion intelligence had been received that the Bill had not been duly published; and, therefore, he had to ask that his motion might be postponed for the purpose of allowing due publication to take place. All that Mr. Hobhouse had to say on the subject of the Bill, he had said on that occasion, and though there were some small amendments since introduced into the measure, they did not afford any fresh matter upon which to address the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Dalyell said that when he last had the honour to assist in the deliberations of the Council in regard to the measure now under consideration, he had expressed an opinion that it should not be passed into law without very careful criticism and enquiry, and he had reminded the Council that, so far as regarded the province of Oudh, the law under which the municipalities had their present existence was entirely of a temporary and tentative character and that, at the time of its enactment, several hon'ble members had expressed considerable doubts as to the eventual results. He had also brought to the notice of the Council that both in these provinces and in Oudh it seemed highly probable that, as was the case in most of the other administrations, the system of provincial finance had had the effect of giving a very strong impetus to local taxation of all descriptions, and that therefore it was highly necessary that any measure having for its object the augmentation of imposts of that description, or even the continuance of existing imposts, should be carefully scrutinised, and he expressed a hope that the Council might be supplied with any papers calculated to show what had been the working and results of the municipalities then in existence in the provinces to which the Bill would apply.

Since the time to which Mr. Dalyell referred he had been favoured, thanks to the consideration of His Excellency the President, with copies of several reports on municipal taxation in many of the provinces of the Empire, and he was bound to say that their perusal had been to him a most agreeable surprise, for he had not been prepared to learn that so large a measure of success had, on the whole, attended the working of the existing laws in regard to municipalities. It appeared that in the year 1871-72 there were in these provinces no less than 67 municipalities, with a gross population of about two millions, and a gross income of about £150,000, of which £130,000 was raised by taxation, at an average incidence of 11 annas 8 pies per head, and which cost about 10 per cent. to collect and manage; that about one-fifth of the whole income was devoted to the maintenance of the town police, imperial expenditure being thus relieved to that extent; about one-third was expended on "new works and repairs;" one-seventh on conservancy, and the remainder on miscellaneous objects, including about Rs 30,000 on education. These municipal revenues were administered by 904 commissioners, of whom only one-third were official, and of the non-official commissioners no less than four-fifths were elected by the people. In the same year, in Oudh, there were fourteen municipalities with a population of about 400,000 and a gross income of about £45,000, of which £35,000 was raised by taxation at an incidence of 2 annas 6 pies to 14 annas per head, and which cost 11 per cent. to collect and manage. As in these provinces, about one-fifth of the whole municipal income was expended on the police; one-fifth on "new works and repairs;" one-fourth on conservancy, and the remainder for other purposes, including however only Rs. 3,752 for education. It would seem, too, that the people of the municipalities in both provinces were beginning to realize the distinction between local and imperial taxation, and that, at any rate, in these provinces a very decided step had been taken in the direction of local self-government. In fact, the only features in these reports which were at all disappointing were the comparatively insignificant expenditure on education in Oudh, and the small extent to which the privilege of election to the municipal committees had been taken advantage of in that province. These were, however, matters in which we could not expect any very rapid progress, and, as observed by His Excellency the President, at the debate to which Mr. Hobhouse had alluded, but at which he (Mr. Dalyell) was not present, it must depend upon the wealth of the municipalities and the funds at their disposal how far they could deal with the optional objects of expenditure, and among these were included all grants for educational purposes.

On the whole, then, it could not be doubted that the experience gained during the past few years in regard to the municipalities in the two provinces affected by the Bill had been fairly satisfactory and gave promise of eventual success. Under these circumstances it was in the highest degree desirable that permanent legislation should take the place of the present temporary enactment in Oudh, and that the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces should be continued and developed still further. The present Bill apparently made little change in the existing law, the alterations being mainly such as would ensure greater deliberation in regard to new taxes and greater certainty that the funds would be expended on works of general utility only.

Mr. Dalyell had therefore great pleasure in recording his vote in favour of the Bill.

The Hon. Sir William Muir said that after the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, he felt bound to express the gratification with which he had heard them, and he took the opportunity of also thanking His Excellency the President for the favourable notice taken of the working of this Bill at Simla.

What had just been said by Mr. Dalyell, to the effect that the incidence of taxation under this Act had not been in any way effected or enhanced by the decentralization scheme was strictly correct; in fact, the taxation under Act VI. of 1868 had commenced, on its present footing, long before that measure had been decided upon. The municipal system and revenues had, no doubt, extended considerably since then, but this was the result of a natural extension and development which would have taken place under any circumstances, whether the decentralization scheme had taken effect or not.

Sir William Muir wished also to corroborate what his hon'ble friend had said of a growing disposition on the part of the people to take advantage of the powers which, by the Municipal Act, the Legislature had placed in their hands. It had been his constant endeavour everywhere to extend the practice of election wherever any interest was shown by the people or desire to exercise the power; but where they were indifferent and careless of the privilege, there to force the system of election and press it unduly and precipitately, was likely to do more harm than good, and in fact to make the matter more a farce than otherwise; but this ignorance and indifference would gradually wear away, and generally where it was possible to induce the people to elect their own municipal councils it was found that a new interest was gradually created and the result could not but be most beneficial.

Mr. Dalyell was quite right in saying that education was an object specially deserving the support of the municipalities; and there was every disposition on their part to recognise the obligation, especially in respect of the primary teaching of the lower classes. Indeed there was a growing desire to contribute liberally to all institutions and objects, such as dispensaries and hospitals, vaccination, and sanitation, which tended to the prosperity, health, and comfort of the people, who thus saw that their funds were expended for their benefit, and must recognise the advantage accruing from the application of the municipal law.

Sir William Muir had thought it right briefly to mention these points in reference to what had just fallen from the Hon. Mr. Dalyell.

The motion was then put by His Excellency the President, and the passing of the Bill agreed to.

The next motion on the list related to

VILLAGE POLICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

and the Hon. Mr. Inglis moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law on this subject, as re-amended, be passed.

The Hon. Sir William Muir said that he desired to make a few remarks upon the importance of this Bill and the necessity for the measure. As had been fully explained by his hon. friend Mr. Inglis in a former debate, the law regarding village police was extremely imperfect, and there was no legislative sanction laying down the responsibilities and duties of the village police. These village chowkeydars were really the backbone of the police administration as regarded the five and twenty millions of the agricultural population in the North-Western Provinces. The regular police, including every department, municipalities, cantonment, &c.,

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numbered only about 18,000 men, while the rural police amounted to no less than 6,000 men, paid at an annual cost of about twenty lacs of rupees. Formerly the chowkeydars were remunerated variously—in some districts in money, but mostly by small jagheers of land, and they had consequently no proper inducement to continue at their post or efficiently to discharge their duties. Now they were all paid at the rate of three rupees per month each. That might not seem a large sum, yet to the village policeman it was a matter of considerable moment, made him unwilling to lose his position, and thus better enabled the Government to enforce a strict and careful discharge of their duties. The gradual extension of the local cess which was imposed *pari passu* with the new settlement had enabled the Government to extend this system throughout all the districts of these provinces; and there were, taking it at an average, some 2,000 village police in each district. Upon these men devolved the duty of protecting the whole agricultural population, the detection and prevention of crime, arrest of bad characters, &c., so that it was really a matter of the highest importance to have their functions and responsibities defined and the conditions of their service, appointment, dismissal, and punishment all settled by legislative enactment. Upon this force also devolved primarily the enforcement of the extensive measures undertaken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the suppression of infanticide. Altogether, then, a real improvement in the position of the village police and a material progress in the efficient discharge of their duties might, with confidence, be looked for from the measure now under consideration. It was therefore with very great satisfaction that His Honor had found himself present on the occasion of this Bill being passed by the Council.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

LAND REVENUE AND RENT BILL N. W. P.

The Hon. Mr. Inglis moved that the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration. He said—

I brought this Bill forward at the desire of the Government of these provinces about ten months ago; it was then referred to a Select Committee, whose report, together with the Bill as amended by them, was published in the *Gazette* of March last. At the same time the Government of the North-West sent copies of the amended Bill to all the European landholders in these provinces, to a very large number of the native landholders, to most of the officers of the Government, and to many other persons interested in the questions to which the Bill relates. During the summer many very valuable criticisms on the Bill were received which have been carefully considered by the Committee, many of the suggestions made in these replies having been adopted, and I think that I may safely say that no bill has ever been before the Council which has received more careful consideration or more general criticism, not only by the officers of Government but by the general public, than has been given to this Bill. I do not think it necessary now to go through the history of the discussions on many of the provisions of this Bill while it has been before the Select Committee. I propose to notice those points only in which the Bill as finally amended by the Select Committee and as now laid before this Council differs from the law as contained in Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863. These are—

First—The alteration made by Sections 7 and 14, in which the distinction between the cultivating right belonging to a proprietor in his 'seer' land and his proprietary right is recognized, and any proprietor who may hereafter lose his right of ownership in any mehal is allowed to retain his 'seer' land with a right of occupancy in it at favourable rates.

Secondly.—By Section 13, which provides that a land holder who may wish to enhance the rent paid by any of his tenants having a right of occupancy is required to sue directly for such enhancement, instead of merely issuing a notice on the tenant informing him of his intention to claim an enhancement of rent, the burden of contesting the claim being thrown on the tenant.

Thirdly.—In Sections 16 and 17 it is provided that if the rent payable by any ex-proprietory or occupancy tenant has been fixed by an order of any competent court, it shall not be liable, subject to certain specified exceptions, to enhancement for ten years.

Fourthly.—By Section 20 it is laid down that in determining the rent to be paid by any tenant his class shall be taken into consideration if it is proved that by local custom the class of a tenant is taken into account in fixing his rent.

Fifthly.—In Section 23 power is given to the local Government, whenever in any land the crops had been damaged or destroyed by any cause beyond the tenant's control, to step in and grant a remission or suspension of the rent paid by a tenant, a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue being granted to the landlord.

Sixthly.—In Section 42 it is provided that wherever rent is paid in kind, if either the landholder or the tenant refuse or neglect to attend at the proper time, either party might enforce division or appraisement by application to the collector of the district.

Seventhly.—Sections 44 to 47 recognise the right of a tenant who might have improved the land in his occupation to receive compensation for such improvement if ejected by his landlord.

Eighthly—Sections 49 to 53 give permission to tenants to deposit their rent in the Government treasury if the landlord refuse to receive it; and lastly in chapter V., in which the jurisdiction of the Civil and Revenue Court is separated and defined, other minor alterations have been made but not of sufficient importance to call for special mention. Indeed, of those which I have just enumerated, some may be passed over with a very brief notice, for instance, the alteration made by section 13, which requires the landlord to sue for enhancement instead of serving notice of enhancement on his tenants, is merely a change in procedure, though it is a change which our experience in the working of Act X. of 1859 has shown to be very necessary, for the power which a landholder possesses under that Act of sowing notices of enhancement broadcast among his tenants, leaving it to them to contest the claim either by bringing a suit, or in reply to a demand for rent at the enhanced rate, has been found to encourage vexatious and groundless demands for enhanced rent, and to be productive of much ill feeling between the parties. Again, the provision contained in section 20, directing that the class of a tenant shall be taken into consideration in determining the rent to be paid by him, if this was found to be the local custom, has been enacted in accordance with recent decisions of the High Court laying down the meaning to be given to the words "the same class of tenants" in section 17 of Act X. of 1859. These words were at first understood to mean the average rent paid by the whole class of occupancy tenants as distinguished from the class of tenants at will, but in the following decisions of the High Court of these provinces the principle is clearly admitted that by the custom of the country there are different classes of occupancy tenants, some holding at favourable rates, and that in fixing the rent of a tenant the court must bear this in mind:—

(1.) A person who has been adjudged to have a right of occupancy merely because he has cultivated or held for twelve years or more, is not *prima facie* a ryot entitled to any peculiar privilege or indulgence in respect of the rate of rent payable by him, such as is sometimes found to have been accorded to ryots whose forefathers have held for many generations or whose holdings are the relics of a former proprietary title. H. C. N. W. P. 1744 of 1867, January 31, 1868.

(2.) The capability of the soil is the main consideration which should govern the rates of rent, but the status and social position of the ryots should also be borne in mind, for in this country that is regarded in fixing the rent. S. D. A., N. W. P., 19 of 1861, December 24th, 1861.

The words "the same class of ryots" warrant a reference to the caste of the ryots. H. C., N. W. P., 1660 of 1867, January 18th, 1868.

In a suit to contest enhancement it was found that that there were no cultivators of the same class in the village, nor were there any such in the vicinity. The comparison was therefore made with fields belonging to cultivators of a different class, and suitable allowance made in the rates in consideration of the superiority of the class to which plaintiff belonged, the course followed is not open to objection. H. C., N. W. P., 193 1866, June 25th, 1866, H. C., N. W. P., 1025 of 1867, July 26th, 1867.

Thus what is done by this section is to lay down clearly that the interpretation put upon the existing law by the highest judicial authority in these provinces should be the law for the future and thus to prevent any discussions or disputes on the subject arising hereafter. It is consequently provided that "whenever it was found, by local customs or practice, any class of persons, by reason of their having formerly been proprietors of the soil or otherwise, hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with such custom or practice."

The next section in which a change was made is in section 23. In this section power is given to the local Government, whenever the crops on any land had been damaged or destroyed by any cause beyond the tenant's control, to step in and grant a remission or suspension of the rent paid by the tenant, a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue being granted to the landholder. It was not intended that the power given to the local Government by this section should be put in force except under exceptional circumstances, but it is evidently only just and right that in cases such as those referred to, if the local Government granted relief to the landlord it should have the power of saying that similar relief should also be extended to the cultivator. All therefore that was provided by this section was, that when relief was granted by a remission of revenue the benefit should be shared in equally by the landlord and by the tenant whose crops had been destroyed, or who without this remission or suspension of rent would be ruined. Again, the power given to either the landholder or the tenant to apply to the collector for assistance in the division or appraisement of the crops when rent is paid in kind, is one that has long been wanted; in fact, although there was no law for it, the practice has always been in disputed cases to follow the procedure here laid down. All that we propose to do is to legalize the present custom.

The sections 42 to 46, in which the right of a tenant who may have improved the land in his occupation to receive compensation for the present value of such improvement if ejected by the landlord, are obviously required as a corolary to the Land Improvement Act XXVI. of 1871, and have been adopted in a modified form from the Oudh and Punjab Rent Bills.

Lastly, sections 49 to 53, in which permission is given to tenants to deposit this rent in the Government treasury, is merely a legalization of the present practice in these provinces, one that the necessity of the case has forced the Revenue authorities to adopt and which had already been legalized in Bengal by Act VI of 1862.

There remain, therefore, three main points only in which changes have been made in the existing law and which appear to require lengthy explanation. The first is the change made by sections 7 and 14. Sec. 7 provides that "every person who may hereafter lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mahal shall have a right of occupancy in such mahal in the land held by him as *seer* at the date of such loss or parting at a rent which shall be four annas in the rupee less than the prevailing rate payable by tenants at will or land of similar quality and with similar advantages;" and section 14 provides that if a landlord apply to enhance or determine the rent of any ex-proprietary tenant, the rent to be paid by such tenant should be fixed at 4 annas in the rupee, or 25 per cent below the prevailing rent paid by tenants at will for similar land in the neighbourhood.

I think I shall be able to show that these changes are neither revolutionary nor even novel in character, and that they are in fact no more than a recognition of the ancient custom of the country which had maintained its footing, notwithstanding it had never yet been recognized by the law of these provinces. It must be remembered that hitherto we had no rent law specially adapted to the peculiar customs and tenures of these provinces, Act X of 1859 being essentially a Bengal Act. In recognizing the acquisition of a right of occupancy by the holding of land for twelve years, it undoubtedly went far beyond the custom and common law of these provinces, while in another direction it did not go far enough. It gave no more to men who had long held prescriptive rights, and who in many cases had a beneficial interest in the soil, than it did to the tenant at will who had happened to retain the same field for a dozen years; that is, it did not recognize the distinction between the rights possessed by tenants who had been the former proprietors of the land they cultivated, and tenants who had acquired a right of occupancy by the mere lapse of time. There has never been any systematic enquiry into the rights of tenants in these provinces, such as was carried on in Oudh under the direction of Lord Lawrence, consequently there is no recorded evidence to which I can refer relating to those rights. But it is a well-known fact throughout the country, that ex-proprietors who continue to cultivate land in their ancestral villages customarily pay low rates of rent and are considered by the custom and tradition of the country to have a right of occupancy in such land. Writing in 1832, Mr. Ricards said (Vol. II. p. 199 of his History of India)—"We sometimes find the real owners of estates reduced to become its occupancy ryots: the latter in such a case are considered as possessing a right of permanent occupancy."

This is valuable evidence to the existence of the custom, the more so inasmuch as it was written long before any controversy on the subject had arisen.

The right of the proprietor to remain in the occupation of his "seer" land in the case of estates sold for arrears of revenue, had always been recognized by the Government. That the same right was not recognised in the case of other sales was a lamentable mistake, and was due, like many of our mistakes, to the application of English law to Indian subjects. Notwithstanding, however, that the effect of sales in these latter cases had been held to convey the proprietor's cultivating right as well as his ownership in the soil and to leave the ex-proprietor a mere tenant at will, yet in numerous cases,—in most cases I may say—the ex-proprietor had retained possession of his "seer" and generally at low rates of rent. The law, therefore, notwithstanding the custom, has remained much as it was, and the question is, whether, now that we are about to pass a rent law specially adapted to the custom and tenures of these provinces, we ought not to recognize the custom. Those best qualified to judge were unanimous in favour of doing so. It had already been done in the Punjab, where by Act XXVIII of 1868 the right of occupancy belonging to an ex-proprietor in his "seer" land was recognized, his rent being fixed at 80 per cent. below the rent paid by tenants at will for similar land.

A somewhat similar provision had been adopted in Oudh with the consent of the talookdars. I am of course aware that it was adopted in Oudh as part of a compromise, and that the talookdars, while consenting to it, denied that any tenants in Oudh, whether formerly proprietors or not, had any right of occupancy; but it had been abundantly shown by the Oudh inquiry that, although no ordinary rights of occupancy actually existed at the time we obtained possession of the country, which was the point to which the investigation was restricted, yet that ex-proprietors and their descendants did enjoy a very favourable position under the native Government in Oudh. No doubt they could not have enforced that position as a right. What right could they have enforced, or in what courts could they have sought redress? But the fact remains that many ex-proprietors were found to have retained possession of the "seer" in land, and paid low rates of rent, and that their position was protected by the Oudh rules long before the celebrated compromise was come to with the talookdars when Sir John Strachey was Chief Commissioner of Oudh Sir Charles Wingfield, in his minute summing up the result of the Oudh inquiry, strongly insists on the fact that former village proprietors and their descendants who had retained any beneficial interest in the soil were protected by the Oudh rules and, while arguing that no rights of occupancy were possessed by ordinary tenants in Oudh, goes so far as to suggest that the only tenants in India possessing a real right of occupancy in the land are the ex-proprietors cultivating their "seer" land. Mr. Davies in paragraph 6 of his report, speaking of the privileged class of tenants, says—"It is necessary to explain that one important class of ryots, namely, the descendants of former village zemindars, still retaining some beneficial interest in their holdings, are protected by the Oudh rules. It is provided that where they omit to bring forward their claims spontaneously lists of such tenures shall be brought before the Settlement Officer, who then summons the parties interested and, wherever the ex-zemindar proves a beneficial interest, decrees to him as 'under-proprietor' a transferable and heritable right in his holding, which is recorded in the village papers. Thus, if A can prove that he holds a certain number of beegahs at lower rates in virtue of former proprietary right, he and his heirs will henceforth hold at those rates for ever."

On the other hand, Mr. Davies shows that the rents paid by many ex-proprietory cultivators had been raised to the rent paid by tenants of the same caste, and he held that in this latter case they had no right of occupancy. They continued, nevertheless, to hold their "seer" land even when their rent had been raised.

In a note on tenant right, written in 1865 by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of these provinces, who was then Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, he says—"Where village proprietorship prevailed, the rents were collected by the proprietor, and he was responsible for the entire sum to the Government. For special reasons the proprietor might be temporarily set aside and the rents collected by a Government nominee. In either case the proprietor was entitled to hold a portion of the estate rent free, or at a privileged rent, in recognition of his proprietorship;" and again, page 3:—"We had the option of declining the terms of the contract if too severe, and in this event, whether the rents were collected by Government direct or through a contractor, the proprietor retained his privileged lands;"—and he adds in a foot-note:—"So also when they mortgaged their estates the proprietors ordinarily retained these beneficial holdings." In another note on tenant right in Oudh, His Honour said—"Where the Rajah of Benares sells up any of his proprietors, he confirms them, I believe, in the proprietory possession of all the lands they were before in occupation of. By our sale law (for arrears of Revenue) the ex-proprietor is maintained as hereditary cultivator in occupation of his lands at a rent which may be fixed by a jury of the vicinage. But when the proprietor's rights are sold by auction in satisfaction of a decree for debt, &c, he becomes a tenant at will. The operation of this last process has created a violent and (to the native idea) an unnatural change in the position of the old proprietors, and the evil effect was so widely felt in 1856-57." And lastly, Sir John Strachey, in a note on tenant right in Oudh, says—"This class (that is the class of privileged tenants) is that which consists of ancient proprietors, their descendants, men whose forefathers were the undoubted owners of the land, and who although they have lost or become despoiled of their proprietory rights, still retain possession of their ancestral fields. Whatever be the legal position which these men now hold, it will, I think, be generally allowed, that their case is in many respects a very different one from that of other classes of cultivators. There is an almost universal feeling that they have strong equitable claims to consideration, and the propriety is commonly admitted of doing for them anything which can fairly be done without undue interference with the rights of others. This was in fact admitted by Mr. Wingfield himself, the great upholder of the rights of the landlords when in the late demi-official negociations he agreed to advise the Talookdars to grant, on certain conditions, favourable terms to these old proprietors. To a great extent it is certainly true that this feeling is that of the landlords themselves." No doubt it was this fact, that ex-proprietors in Oudh found a distinct class of cultivators and in many cases enjoyed very favourable rates, that made Lord Lawrence, so tenacious of his proposal, that rights of occupancy at favourable rates should be secured to them. Nor is it at all probable that the talookdars would have consented to that proposal even as a compromise had it been otherwise than in accordance with the feeling and customs of the country. I think that I have said enough to show that the proposal to continue persons who may hereafter lose their proprietory right in any estate, in the occupation of their land, is one that is in strict accordance with the general custom and feeling of the people. No doubt the section as it was at first drawn was open to the objection that so far as it had retrospective effect it was unjust, inasmuch as it enforced a benefit on these ex-proprietors at the expense of others whose rights had grown up under our system of government. I believe this objection to be more valid in appearance than in reality; but however this may be, the amendment which has been made since the Bill was last published in the *Gazette*, and which confines the provision of the section to the case of those persons only who may hereafter lose their proprietory rights, has removed this objection altogether, and it may be said with truth that, though the proposal now made is undoubtedly a change in, and an alteration of the law, yet it is no alteration in the custom and practice of the country, and that in proposing it we were doing no more than following the example already set us by the Punjab and Oudh, the two provinces close to us, where the tenures under which land is held resemble, and most closely.

Next as to the change made in sections 16 and 17, which provide that the rent of any occupancy tenant having been once fixed by order of a competent court, it shall not be liable to enhancement for a period of ten years. It has been ruled under the present law the rent of a tenant with a right of occupancy might be enhanced every year, consequently the very men on whom we depend for any improvement in cultivation, or any care that is taken of the soil, are kept under constant apprehension of new demands. It may no doubt be said that the demand for increased rent though made may not be decreed, but the use of such an argument in support of the present law seems to me possible only to one ignorant of the conditions of the parties concerned. If the demand is made, however groundless it might be, it must be contested, and, for all the tenant knows, it may be decreed; consequently all feeling of security is taken from him while the mere expense of contesting a perfectly groundless claim is sometimes enough to ruin him. It seems to me impossible to uphold the policy of leaving the question open. If the landlord comes to the collector to raise the rents of his tenants for him, he ought to be compelled to give in return equitable conditions; and a lease for a reasonable term is such a condition. Even under Act X of 1859 if the tenants knew how to work the Act, and sued for pottas instead of waiting to contest notices of enhancement served on them by their landlords they might have obtained some relief from these yearly demands, as section 76 of that Act provides that in case of a dispute as to the term of a lease the collector may fix the term for any period not exceeding 10 years. We propose to make this provision clearly applicable to all cases in which the rent of a tenant has been fixed by the courts. To the longer period at first proposed some objections were made, but to the terms now laid down no reasonable opposition could be made, nor is it in fact, as I have explained, any vital alteration in the present law.

The last point I have to notice is the change made in chapter V. by the transfer to the Revenue Courts of appeals against decision on claims brought for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or against decision relating to the class or tenure of any tenant.

It is obviously to the interest of all parties that in all questions relating to rent or the determination of the class of tenant, there should be no clashing of jurisdiction and no double system of concurrent appeals. At the time of the settlement of a district the Revenue authorities must have plenary authority in such matters, for unless appeals lie from the orders of the settlement officer to the commissioners and to the board, it would be obviously impossible for them to supervise the work as they ought to do. Naturally, therefore, and necessarily at the time of the settlement of a district all these matters must be dealt with by the Revenue courts and by them alone. This being the case at the time of settlement, the question arises as to what is to be done after settlement? At first it was proposed to let appeals from the orders of the Revenue courts in these matters lie as heretofore to the civil courts, but when the two proposals came to be considered together the mistake which would be thus made became at once apparent. The great experience gained by the Revenue courts during settlement was to be thrown away, and the business made over to courts avowedly less experienced in such matters, and less competent from their training to decide them. Moreover, it might very probably have happened that the law would be interpreted in one way by the Revenue courts while a district was under settlement, and in another way by the civil courts after settlement. For those reasons it has been thought advisable that appeals in all matters relating to rent should lie to the Revenue courts and not to the civil courts.

I believe that I have now noted all the important points on which this Bill makes any changes in the existing law, and I hope that I have been able to show that where changes have been proposed they have been made in the direction of bringing the law more into conformity with the feelings and customs of the people, and that in making these changes, with this object, no existing rights belonging to any class have been invaded or disregarded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis then presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the N. W. Provinces.

NAWAB NAZIM'S (BENGAL) DEBTS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and for his protection against legal process. He said—"As our time is short, and I intend to move at the next meeting of the Council that the Bill be passed into law, it will probably be convenient that I should now call attention to the mode in which the Committee has dealt with it. Members of Council will therefore be quite prepared to move any amendment they may think desirable, or to say whether the Bill should pass in its present state.

In the first place we have received several communications from creditors who, I am glad to find, are generally well satisfied that the Government should have taken the affair in hand. They make however several suggestions, which I will mention, together with the mode in which we have treated them.

It has been pointed out that though the Commission might go into evidence they were not bound to do so, but that section 9 of the Bill merely said that they should determine each case "by agreement with the claimant" or otherwise. We have therefore made an alteration in that section and have directed a due and full enquiry in default of agreement.

Then it has been asked that the Commission should sit in Calcutta. It seems to us, however, that it would be very inconvenient to tie them down to any particular place. One claim may be most conveniently investigated in Calcutta and another in Moorshedabad. The Commissioners may think fit to sit sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, or they may find it best to have one place of sitting and to choose that in which the majority of claims can be most conveniently dealt with. It is clearly a matter which they should decide, which they can best decide when they have seen what the claims are, and in which we should not attempt to fetter their discretion. We have therefore provided in section 2 that they "shall hold their sittings at such place or places and time or times as they think fit."

Another alteration suggested is that there shall be an appeal to the High Court from the decision of the Commissioners. Now I think the Council will feel that this case is, from beginning to end, one of an exceptional kind, requiring an exceptional tribunal and exceptional treatment. In a comprehensive settlement of this kind, with creditors, many considerations come in besides strictly legal ones, and we have expressly provided that the Commissioners shall certify, not what is legally due, but what, on consideration of all circumstances, they may consider that such claimant ought in fairness and justice to receive. The creditors have not got a solvent debtor against whom they can enforce their legal claims. The Government steps in to pay them, and we expect to pay them more than they would even get without our intervention, but we shall be astonished if it is not a great deal less than what is claimed. As men of the world we perfectly well know that people lending their money in such cases as these make their bargains for much more than they ever expect to realize, because they run a risk of never being paid at all. When a solvent man steps in to pay such debts and so to relieve the creditors of their risk, he pays rather with reference to the money actually advanced and a reasonable rate of interest on it than to the actual terms of a written contract. And when we are told of loans at 40 per cent. and of frequent re-statements of account, we expect to find that the creditor will be very handsomely paid by something far short of the claim he can make on paper. Well, then, framing a commission on these principles, to hold an even balance between the creditors and the Government, we should be stultifying ourselves by giving a general appeal to a court of law which must decide on wholly different principles. The Commissioners must act as masters of the position, much as a solvent father would deal with the creditors of his insolvent son. The High Court would find itself quite unable to import into the case those elements of discretion which must govern it if the arrangement is to be a fair one at all, otherwise we shall merely be pouring so much money quite gratuitously into the pockets of the creditors.

It is however possible that in order to satisfy themselves about the fairness and justice of a particular claim the Commissioners may find it necessary to decide a question of law, and may think it doubtful and difficult enough to require the best opinion that can be had. So far therefore we have met the suggestions of the creditors, and we have inserted a clause for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to state a case for the opinion of the High Court wherever an adequate legal difficulty arises. A further objection to the Bill is rested on the circumstance that it did not mention any time within which the Government should be at liberty to make payments to the certified creditor and to extinguish his claim. To meet this we have altered the section, and, inasmuch as delay in payment may arise from the conduct of the creditor, we have provided that a tender as well as a payment within the specified time shall operate to distinguish the debt. Section 10 therefore runs thus:—"The Commissioners shall certify in each case the amount so determined, and upon the Governor-General in Council, within six months from the date of the certificate, paying or tendering to any claimant the amount so certified, all claims of such claimant against the Nawab Nazim or his property shall be satisfied or extinguished."

There are two of the creditors who take rather a different line from the rest. They are persons who have already obtained judgments against the Nawab Nazim for very large sums of money—one for upwards of a lac of rupees and the other for upwards of five lacs. They say that it is not clear on the face of the Bill that the judgments they have obtained shall be taken as conclusive evidence, so far as they go of the amount which the Commission ought to certify for them and they desire it should be made clear in their favour. Now I certainly should have been somewhat mortified if, on a Bill carefully avoiding the use of legal technicalities, directing a consideration of all circumstances, and setting up the standard, not of law, but of fairness and justice, any tribunal had held itself bound by a judgment which only tells us what is the proper construction of the contract between the parties. If a needy and reckless man borrows money at 50 per cent. compound interest, short rests, or acknowledges to the borrowing of money when he has received only pictures or jewellery or wine of questionable character, a court of law may have nothing to do but to give their creditor his pound of flesh, for it is so written down in the bond. But that is only one element, it may be a material, it may be a very immaterial, element in the question between the creditor and the solvent man who steps forward to pay the debts they cannot otherwise get. One of the circumstances to consider in this case is, that a judgment is one thing, and the fruits of it another, and that these creditors cannot have what is decreed to them, nor can they have anything at all without much more litigation, expense and delay; and the circumstances may be that the money claimed as principal does not represent the true value given, nor the money claimed as interest the real or reasonable expectations of the lender. I feel that I should be underrating the intelligence of these gentlemen, if I made no allowance by anticipation for the existence of such circumstances. Many other circumstances may enter into the consideration of the Commission which I cannot anticipate. I will only repeat the observation I made with respect to the proposed appeal, but it would be stultifying ourselves to enter upon such a transaction as this, and at the same time to take the legal measure of the Nawab Nazim's liabilities as the just measure of our own.

As however the contention of these gentlemen has informed us that some who have read this bill have been left in uncertainty whether it was intended to re-organize a judicial decision as conclusive for the purposes of this settlement as for any but its own purposes, we have taken the precaution of inserting in section 9 that the Commissioners are not to be bound by any previous agreement or proceedings.

There is one other alteration to which I should draw attention. I explained on a previous occasion that certain jewels and certain lands were engaged by the Nawab Nazim for the time being, but were not his private property, being held as State property for the purpose of maintaining the dignity of the Nizamut from generation to generation, and that there were disputes what land and what jewels fall within that category; and that the Government was thus necessarily brought into the litigation. Well, as we are going to have a commission who will enquire into a portion of the Nawab Nazim's affairs, it seemed to us desirable to take the opportunity of obtaining an authoritative declaration ascertaining once for all the particulars of which the Nizamut property consists, and of facilitating future arrangements with the Nawab Nazim. No doubt the Government will thereby run a chance of losing some property to which it has repeatedly asserted its title, but the benefit of certainty appears to us to outweigh this chance of loss. We have provided in Section 12 that "the Commissioners shall ascertain what jewels and immoveable property are held by the Government of India for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawab Nazim for the time being, and shall certify the particulars of such jewels and property; and their finding thereon shall be binding and conclusive on all persons whomsoever."

I think there is no other material alteration to which I need call the attention of the Council. It may however be proper to mention that a letter has been received from one of the sons of the Nawab Nazim, who is managing his affairs in this country, in which he says that it is impossible for him not to approve the general principles of this measure, or not to be sensible of the generosity and beneficence of the object proposed to be secured by it. He, however, dwells much on the evil of a public investigation of the Nawab Nazim's affairs and begs that the Bill may be so modified as to enable himself to accomplish the purpose within twelve months. Now, I have no cause to speak of this young nobleman in any terms but terms of respect: but I must frankly say that he has not the age or experience or knowledge of the world which would enable him to conduct a business of this kind to a successful issue, and that he has not hitherto in his dealings with the creditors displayed any such force of character as might compensate for the disadvantages of youth and inexperience. Seeing the distressing situation in which he is placed, I cannot help sympathising with him or feeling that his request is a very natural one. At the same time we are certain to make a mess of this case unless we treat it as men of business, and I am sure that it will not be for the benefit of anybody that the conduct of it should be committed to any but strong and skilful hands.

The meeting then adjourned. The Council will assemble again on Monday next.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 28TH NOVEMBER.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD RUSSELL, accompanied by his excellent staff, the Assistant Adjutant General Colonel Lock, and the Aide-de-Camp, Captain Firebrace, proceeded by yesterday's train to join the Camp of Exercise at Poona. The Commissariat officer, Lieutenant Seaton, has also left the station, under the orders of the Commissary General, to render aid in the department to which he belongs. The camp is being denuded of officers in one way and another, and it looks quite empty. In a little place like this society cannot afford dismemberment, but it is some consolation to know that the absentees will return. The sanitary arrangements in camp reflect credit on the authorities, but experience and intelligent observation show that there is considerable room for improvement. The camp followers, or civil native inhabitants—men and women—are unavoidably compelled at the present stage of civilization to cross the river, and to sit on an open plain and in nullas in exposed situations for a particular purpose. It is not necessary to remind highly educated responsible officers that hands and brains are wonderful things when they are properly used. It would not take long to raise a tolerably decent sum of money to erect suitable substantial buildings for the purpose alluded to, and our apathetic Government would do well by displaying magnanimity and liberality in this matter. The revenue derivable on account of pasturage this year yielded something like Rs. 1,325, while the income from the same source last year amounted to Rs 600. Our energetic Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, to whom Government is indebted for this unexpected increase of revenue, was under the impression that the cantonment pasture land was farmed for less than its actual revenue: he accordingly exerted himself to double the receipts, and his efforts were crowned with success.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A PARSEE WOMAN.

WE have to report this morning the murder of a Parsee woman in the Fort on Saturday night last. Judging from the main incidents, a more brutal case of cold-blooded murder has not occurred in Bombay since the murder of four Marwaree pawn-brokers by some Greeks in 1867. The victim in the present case was a woman named Dhunbaee, about twenty-eight years of age, the daughter of a Parsee cook, who resided with her in Cowasjee Patell Street. The murderers are two Parsee ill-favoured looking vagabonds named Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee. Thanks to the energy of the police officers of the division, these men were caught in their hiding-places before they had time to escape or destroy the traces of their guilt.

The deceased lived in a house consisting of a ground-floor and an upper storey, in which two other tenants lived with their families. The contractor of the rents of the house had had a wedding in his family; and the deceased's father, Rustomjee Pestonjee, having undertaken to provide the feast, left his house early on Saturday morning, telling his daughter, who stayed at home, that he should not return until a late hour that night. In the course of the day all the other tenants of the house went to the wedding-feast, which took place at Khetwady. The last of them, Hormusjee Bhimjeebhoy, left at 6 P.M., when he saw the deceased and the accused Nusserwanjee Byramjee engaged in conversation while standing in the passage near the door of her room. She remarked, as Hormusjee passed her, that she was the only person remaining in the house, and that all the others had gone to the wedding. Hormusjee happened to be the first to return to the house at midnight. He found the street-door fastened by a chain outside. Thinking that Dhunbaee had gone out, he opened the door, and being afraid to feel his way in the dark up to his own room on the upper storey in the rear of the house, he lay down on his mother's cot in the front-room on the ground floor, in which a light was burning. There is a door between the two rooms on the ground-floor, and he could see through the crevices in the door that a light was also burning in Dhunbaee's room, in which all appeared to be quiet. Dhunbaee's father was the next person to return to the house, and to him Hormusjee opened the door. On going into his own room, the father cried out that Dhunbaee was missing. He was surprised to find that the door leading into his room from the passage was open. There was a light burning; and the first thing that attracted his attention was a pool of blood on the ground with pieces of glass bangles lying near it. On his daughter's bed he saw a sheet stained with blood. Her child, a boy of about three years, was sleeping in a swing. He searched the house, but could find his daughter nowhere. Having a suspicion that she might have fallen into the well in the courtyard he dragged it. The drags caught some heavy body, and as he was pulling the rope, it broke and the body fell back again into the water. He returned to look for another rope, when he found that the iron staple of his chest had been wrenched off and that a piece of the box had been broken and was lying near the pool of blood. On opening the box, he missed currency notes, ornaments, and articles of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of about Rs. 700.

Mr. Bailey, superintendent of police, and Mr. Inspector Gough, with their subordinate officers, went to the house soon after the report of the murder reached the Fort Police chowkey, and it was owing to the superintendent's vigilance and promptitude, and the active assistance of the jemadar, Sorabjee Byramjee, that the murderers were caught almost red-handed within a short time after the commission of the murder, and while they had yet the property of the victim and her father in their possession and bore about their persons clear evidence of the deed they had committed. The police officers first viewed the place where Dhunbaee and her father lived. It was on the ground-floor of a low, badly ventilated one-storied house in a street which leads from the north side of the Cathedral to the thickly-crowded Parsee quarter in the Fort. By the side of a room close to the stair-case is a second room, about twenty feet long—a narrow, dirty, stinking room, containing only a few articles of furniture. This was Dhunbaee's room. Close to it and approached by a narrow passage is the cook-room used by the tenants of the room; and further on is a small court-yard, closed by high walls on two sides, in which is situated a well with a very low parapet-wall. In the furthermost corner of the room towards the cook-room there was a cot on which the deceased used to sleep, and close by was placed a kind of swing in which her boy slept. The police officers saw the pool of blood, the blood on the sheet, and marks of blood in other places. Under the box the padlock and a small crowbar (which was kept in the deceased's room for the purpose of lifting up the stones of a covered drain in the passage when it had to be cleared out) were found. The crowbar was blood-stained. The police next directed their attention to the well, by the side of which they noticed patches of blood, and they then proceeded to take the body out which the old Parsee had allowed to tumble back into the water when the rope broke. The remains were found to be those of Dhunbaee. She had a deep gash in the forehead just over the left eye, the effect, doubtless, of a blow from the crowbar before she was carried to the well and thrown into the water. The pool of blood near the box might lead to the inference that there was a struggle at the spot when Dhunbaee had interfered to prevent the contents of the box being abstracted; and the pieces of her broken bangles lying about would seem to strengthen this inference. The particulars of what occurred in the house between 6 P.M. and midnight must be left to the imagination. Not a sound nor a cry had been heard by any of the neighbours before Dhunbaee's father returned home.

Leaving the house about 2 A.M., Mr. Bailey, accompanied by his jemadar, Sorabjee Byramjee, went to Marine Cross Lane, Dhobie Talao, and woke up the accused Nusserwanjee Byramjee, who was a frequent visitor at the house of the deceased's father. It was remarked to him that his clothes appeared to be clean and washed fresh; and he stated that he washed them about 8 P.M. on Saturday at the drinking fountain by the side of the Framjee Cowasjee Tank. What were supposed to be stains of blood were, however, noticed on them. In consequence of what he said, the police went to Hamalwady, a lane close by, and in a house there woke up the second accused Cowasjee Bejonjee. As the police officers spoke to him, he continued sitting on the ground upon a bundle, which was afterwards found to contain two silk sarees and a piece of long-cloth which had been abstracted from the box of deceased's father. Soon afterwards, the police found two pairs of silver anklets, which had been also in that box, in the possession of a man named Dorabjee, who stated that the accused Cowasjee had left them with him about half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Returning to the house of the first accused, Mr. Bailey found a gold neck-chain and a bundle of currency notes, which were afterwards recognised by the deceased's father as his property. The police had occasion to go again to the house of the second accused, and they then found a jacket, a "sadra" (shirt) and pyjamas, wet, as if recently washed. Both the accused were kept in custody and were placed before Dr. Hewlett at an inquest held by him in Cowasjee Patell Street yesterday morning, at which the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Dr. Syney Smith, and other officers were present. The following evidence was adduced:—

Rustomjee Pestonjee said, I am a cook and live at House No. 57, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the deceased Dhunbaee, who was my daughter, and the wife of one Muncherjee Pallonjee. She was about twenty-eight years of age. She lived with me. She occupied two rooms on the ground-floor. The house consists of a ground-floor and an upper storey, and besides me two other tenants with their families lived there. Muncherjee Pallonjee, my son-in-law, lived in Borah Bazaar Street. The deceased's child was sick, and for the last two and a half years the deceased has lived with me. The contractor of the house, one Bhickajee Dorabjee, had yesterday a wedding at Khetwady, and I had undertaken to cook the wedding feast. I accordingly went to Khetwady at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. When I left the house I told the deceased I should not return home until I had done my work. This was the last time I saw her alive. The other tenants in the house came out to Khetwady during the course of the day to the wedding. I returned home at 1 o'clock this morning, having finished my work. When I returned I called out to my daughter to open the door, but I received no reply, but after calling for some time the door was opened by one Hormusjee, master, a tenant who lives in a room in the house at the back part of the court-yard. Hormusjee's mother occupies the front room on the ground-floor, but she had remained behind at the wedding, and Hormusjee, who had been at the wedding but who returned home at about 11 o'clock at night, was sleeping on his mother's cot, and when he heard me knock he got up and opened the door for me. I had left all the other tenants with their families at the wedding in Khetwady; so that I knew that there was no one else but Hormusjee and, as I thought, my daughter in the house. When I entered the house I saw to my surprise and alarm that both doors leading into my room from the passage were open. The deceased was always in the habit of keeping them shut. There was a light burning in the room, and as soon as I went in I saw a pool of blood lying on the ground. I did not see the deceased, but on her bed I saw a sheet stained with blood. Her child, a boy of two years and three months old, was sleeping in the swing. I was very much alarmed and went to search for my daughter, and looked in the privy and upstairs, but I could see nothing of her. I had drags in the house, so I tied a rope to them and lowered them into the well in the court-yard. The drags caught in something, what it was I could not see, but it was some heavy body, and I pulled it up, when the rope in pulling broke and the body sank down again. I called out to Hormusjee and told him that there was some heavy body in the well, and that I thought the deceased had fallen into the well. I went back to my room, and I saw a copper-pot, which always stood on the top of the wooden chest in which I kept my valuables, was lying on the ground, near the pool of blood. I was stooping down to pick up the copper-pot when I noticed that the iron staple of the chest, through which a padlock was passed, was broken, and a piece of the box was lying on the floor. The padlock was not there. When I left the house I had left the chest locked with a padlock through this staple. I opened the box and found bank notes to the value of Rs. 500 had been stolen, and four silver anklets which I hold in pawn, and on which I advanced Rs. 100, were also gone. I recognize the anklets now produced by Mr. Superintendent Bailey as those which had been in my box. I also found some clothes missing. I recognize the red and blue sarrees and the new piece of white longcloth, which Mr. Superintendent Bailey produces, as the clothes which I had left in my box. I also recognize the gold chain, which Mr. Bailey now produces, as one which was also in my box. The bank notes consisted of seven notes for Rs. 50 each, the other notes were for smaller amounts, but how much I cannot say. I cannot swear to the number of the notes nor to any mark on them. In the meantime Mr. Constable Gough and Jemadar Sorabjee and other police peons had come. I had told my men who had come from Khetwady with me to inform the police. Mr. Gough searched the room with a light and then removed the box, and below it found the padlock, now produced, which was the one by which the chest was locked. The brass rim surrounding the key hole has been broken on one side by some sharp instrument. This rim when I left was not broken. It was perfectly sound and I kept the key. The padlock is still lock-ed. I did not see the place in the room in which this small crowbar was found. This crowbar belongs to me. There is a mark on it as if made with brass on the sharp end of this crowbar. I was so confused that, after telling the police about the body in the well I did not go with them to it, but I remained in the room with the child. I recognize the broken pieces of blue glass bangle now produced, as those that were found on the ground in my room near the pool of blood. My daughter used to wear bangles of that colour. I do not recognize the piece of glass bangle of a darker colour. My daughter was not in the habit of wearing such. I recognize one of the two men, now present, in the custody of the police. His name is Nusserwan Poonakur. He has sometimes assisted me as a labourer when I wanted a man to fetch water, to clean cooking pots, &c. He has frequently been in the habit of coming to my house to enquire for work. I last saw him about four or five days ago, when I told him to come and assist me at the wedding feast I had to prepare yesterday at Khetwady. He did not come. He has seen me several times open my box, and he knew that I kept money and other valuables in it. I do not know the other man, who says his name is Cowasjee Bejonjee. I have never spoken to him, though I know him by sight. There has never been any cause of enmity between me and either of these two persons. I saw the body of my daughter after it was brought up by the police. There was a wound over the front part of the head. The small crowbar was always kept lying on the floor, near the deceased's cot. There is a drain which passes under the passage and is covered with stones, and the crowbar is kept to lift those stones to clean out the drain. Nusserwan Poonakur had had plenty of opportunities of seeing the crowbar. Any person visiting the room could easily have seen it. Nusserwan Poonakur was aware that all the tenants in the house were to attend the wedding at Khetwaddy. I had previously informed him to this effect.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine the witness.

Hormusjee Bhimjeebhoy deposed—I am a teacher in Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy P. B. Institution. I live in the second storey of the detached house in the back yard of the compound. My mother lives on the ground-floor of the house facing the street in the front room. I knew the deceased, and have known her for the last year. Her father, the last witness, is a cook. The house belongs to Goolbaee, but it is let to a contractor of the name of Bhickajee Dorabjee. He and his family live in the house. Yesterday Bhickajee's grandson was married, and the wedding took place in Khetwady. All tenants of the house were invited to the wedding, and all went with the exception of deceased Dhunbaee. The preparation of the wedding feast was let out on contract to deceased's father. I came home from my work at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. I found the deceased woman talking with the man, now present, who says his name is Nusserwan Byram. They were standing in the passage near the door leading into the deceased's room. I did not hear what was the subject of their conversation. I only saw them talking together. The deceased told me that everybody in the house but herself had gone to the wedding. I left the house at once and went to the wedding. I returned at 12 o'clock midnight. The street door was shut. I found it fastened by a chain outside the door. I thought Dhunbaee must have left the house and had put up the chain. I undid the chain and went into the house. I was afraid to go upstairs to my room because it was dark. There was a lighted oil buttee in my mother's room, so I laid down on my mother's cot. I saw a light in Dhunbaee's room. In her room there are two doors, one opens into the passage running along the side of the house, and the other into the front room. This last door was shut, but I saw that there was a light in the room through the crevices. All was quiet in Dhunbaee's room. I laid down, but I could not go to sleep on account of the bugs. After I had been lying down for an hour, I heard the deceased's father in the street calling out to his daughter to come and open the door. I got up, opened the door, and let in deceased's father. He came in and went into his room, and called out that Dhunbaee was missing. I went to him. We searched the house, but could not find her. He said that he thought she might have fallen into the well, so he got drags, which he kept by him, and lowered them into the well. The drags caught in some clothing. I ran to call the assistance of others, and went to Khetwady to tell the other tenants what had occurred. When I returned the police were in the house. I have seen Nusserwan Byram several times before in the house. He came to visit the deceased's father. When I saw him last night talking to Dhunbaee his sudra (shirt) was dirty. It was the same make as the clean one he is now wearing. I have never seen this man, now present, who says his name is Cowasjee Bejonjee.

At this stage of the proceedings, Dr. Hewlett adjourned the case for further enquiry until to-day.

BOMBAY.

OUR ROADS.—A correspondent asks us to call attention to the ruts in the Delisle Road.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Senior Magistrate disposed on Friday of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 40.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, who had obtained one month's privilege leave, resumed charge of his office last week.

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS.—This gentleman, appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court, will make the necessary declaration of office on the 8th inst.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Balkrishna Narayen was injured whilst unloading timber on Friday at Thakoordwar. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, whose name is so well known in connection with the East India Association, arrived here by the last mail.

HIGH COURT.—It is stated that on the return of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs from England, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill will proceed to England on one year's leave.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday at Carnac Bunder concerning the death of one Abdoola Ahmed. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by heart disease.

SUPERNUMERARY ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CANARA.—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Canara, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

TORTURE.—Jamsetjee Byramjee and Canjee Karpja, hack buggy drivers, were on Saturday fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of five rupees each for torturing their horses in a public place.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Out of 1,025 candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination which commenced on Monday the 17th instant, 583 were plucked in English, and the remaining 442 will be examined orally.

VAGRANTS.—James Shanley and Henry A. Montrasey Europeans, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—A Mr. Ramos, residing in Meadow Street, Fort, reported to the executive police on Saturday that he had purchased a sideboard, two chairs, and a plated brass basket at an auction sale, and had given them to a coolie to be taken to his residence, who has not as yet made his appearance.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Giskra	Fiehrer.
Quadrille	Viveur	Billot.
Overture	Cenerentola	Rossini.
Valse	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Potpourri	Giovanna d' Arco	Verdi.
Galop	Trooper	Waterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, two Hindoos were charged with having in their possession a quantity of tobacco, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They urged in defence that they took it for smoking purposes. The magistrate told them that they had no right to take other people's property, and sentenced them to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE *Sindian* has been given to understand that the principal photographer of Kurrachee, Mr. Michie, has been deputed by the local Government to proceed to Jacobabad to take some views there. Mr. Michie, it is said, has secured an important and lucrative engagement in connection with the contemplated visit to Sind of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This is not the first occasion, we are told, on which Mr. Michie's services have been engaged by the local Government.

THE PARPOLI GHAUT ROAD.—A correspondent of a Marathi paper complains that though much money has been spent upon the Parpoli Ghaut, in the Belgaum division, the road over it has been most unsatisfactorily made. This work was commenced, says the writer, about twelve years ago, when its cost was estimated at nine lacs of rupees. Subsequently, a supplementary estimate of two lacs was passed, and again a further sanction of three lacs was obtained. Thus the road has actually cost fourteen lacs of rupees, while the work is most unsatisfactorily executed.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Mr. Tudor Trevor, Assistant Accountant General, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and obtained a summons against one Pandoorung Hurrychund, a clerk in the Post Office, whom he charged under section 298 of the Indian Penal Code with uttering words, &c., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person or persons; and under the Police Act with using abusive and insulting words calculated to provoke a breach of the peace in a place of public resort. The summons is made returnable on Wednesday next at 11 A.M.

IN answer to the advertisement by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, calling for tenders for the carting agency at Bombay, five tenders were, we understand, sent in last Saturday at noon, the appointed hour. The following were the tenders:—Mr. Aderjee Dorabjee, the former carting agent of the G. I. P. at Poona; Mr. G. Pilcher, the present carting agent of the G. I. P. at Bombay and Poona; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seerwaee, the carting agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; Messrs. Ruttonjee and Co., commissariat contractors; and Mr. Vishnoo Dulsaram. It has not yet transpired whose tender is the lowest, but, as far as we could judge from rumours, the general impression seemed to be that the race will lie between Messrs. G. Pilcher and Aderjee Dorabjee.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE annexed is a further list of subscriptions received on account of the Parell Accident Fund:—

Men of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police Force...Rs. 29 0

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Mr. John Cockburn.
Mr. J. H. Atkinson.
Mr. L. Gulzmer.

FOR BRINDISI.
Colonel and Mrs. Field.
Dr. Graham.
Mr. W. Nixon.
Mr. H. E. Bright.
Mr. Barton.
Mr. Ward.
Captain F. G. Millar.

FOR VENICE.
Mr. R. M. Maxwell.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Elliott.
Mr. F. Haddon.
Colonel Hume.

FOR SUEZ.—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Mylne and child.

FOR ADEN.
Lieut. Palmer.
Colonel Worgan.
Mrs. Wake.
Surg. Major & Mrs. J. G. Grant.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

ON Saturday morning H. M.'s Euphrates, Captain St. Geo. C. D'Arcy Irvine, 4,173 tons, 700 horse power, arrived in Bombay Harbour. She brought—crews, 275; guns, 3; officers, military, 71; ladies 16; children 15. Troops—men 1,027; women 62; children 68; total 1,157. She left Portsmouth on the 24th Oct. 1873; left Queenstown on the 29th Oct.; left Malta on the 9th Nov.; left Suez on the 15th Nov. She had a fine passage throughout. Two children died on board on the 19th Nov. A heavy sand storm passed over the ship whilst she was in the Suez Canal on the 14th Nov. The following is her passenger list:—

Royal Artillery—Col. M. J. Thornton and lady; Capt. W. A. Roberts, lady, three children, and servant; Capt. F. C. Nicholas, lady, child, and servant; Lieut. John M. Alves, Lieut. George S. Mainguy, Lieut. H. Henderson and lady, Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, Lieut. H. J. Lyster, Lieut. J. W. Murray, Lieut. F. W. J. Barker and lady, Lieut. P. A. McMahon, Lieut. F. B. Bunny, Lieut. G. F. Shirreff, Lieut. Alfred Mansell, Lieut. E. N. Henriques, Lieut. Francis Beaufort, Lieut. C. B. D'A. Willis, Lieut. H. G. Weir, Lieut. Regd. Oakes, Lieut. J. S. S. Barker, Lieut. H. J. Daubeny, Lieut. A. H. Hewatt, Surg. Maj. R. A. Chapple. Royal Engineers—Lieut. A. C. Bruce, Lieut. S. Grant, Lieut. S. M. M. Maycock, Lieut. B. Scott, Lieut. G. F. Wilson. 3rd Hussars—Maj. F. W. Lukin, lady and child. 16th Lancers—Capt. H. A. Robinson. 10th Hussars—Lieut. R. F. P. Startin. 54th Foot—Capt. F. G. S. Parker and lady, Lieut. L. J. Browne. 65th Foot—Lieut. W. A. Callaghan. 1-8th Foot—Capt. J. S. Wheeley, Lieut. T. B. Humphrey. R. H. A.—Col. A. Light, lady and servant, Lieut. Col. J. M'C. Campbell. 26th Foot—Maj. M. S. Hale. 45th Foot—Lieut. Col. H. W. Meredith. 1-6th Foot—Maj. W. Black and lady. Medical Department—Surg. J. A. Anderson, Surg. T. J. Murphy, Surg. Maj. C. C. Dempster, lady, and two children, Surg. Maj. W. G. Don, Surg. Maj. M. Quinlan, Surg. Maj. R. Gillespie, lady, child, and servant, Surg. Maj. R. Spence, Surg. Maj. C. G. Irwin, lady and servant. 36th Foot—Lieut. J. Dunsmuire. 56th Foot—Lieut. H. P. Molyneux. 63rd Foot—Capt. C. A. Kinahan, Lieut. H. T. G. Burne. 65th Foot—Sub-Lieut. A. G. A. Durand. 5th Lancers—Quarter-Master D. Shawe. 1-6th Foot—Sub-Lieut. F. G. Lumsden. 44th Foot—Capt. R. B. Bald. 10/th Foot—Lieut. W. J. Haynes. 76th Foot—Lieut. D. C. DeWend. 49th Foot—Capt. F. C. Gavegan, lady and servant. 37th Foot—Lieut. W. C. J. F. Nott, lady, and 2 children. 109th Foot—Lieut. George Simpson. 68th Foot—Capt. G. A. Lee. 1-2nd Foot—Lieut. A. F. F. Adams. 83rd Foot—Capt. R. O. DeMontmorency, Lieut. S. F. S. Stokes. 1-21st Foot—Lieut. S. T. Wilson and lady. 43rd Foot—Lieut. E. T. C. H. Martin. 51st Foot—Lieut. C. Collins, lady, and 4 children. 11th Hussars—Sub-Lieut. G. F. Johnson.

THE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

ON Saturday evening the Italian Opera Concert Company made their first public appearance in Bombay in the Town Hall. The audience was not numerous, and this we regretted to see, because performers generally draw the augury of their success in a strange place by the manner in which they are received when they first make their bow to the inhabitants. We trust that the comparatively poor house of Saturday evening was not a symptom that the Bombay public intend to ignore either the enterprise of Signor Inzoli in catering for them or the merits of the Concert Company. It will be very discreditable to Bombay if, after crying out for a superior entertainment such as is found at home and but seldom in India, they give the new Opera Company the cold shoulder after they have come here all the way from Italy.

The artistes who appeared were—

SIGNORINA	COSTANZA D'ARCO	Soprano.
	TEREZINA DE MARCHI	Contralto.
SIGNOR	UGO GANZINI	Tenore.
"	FRANCISCO POSSER	Baritone.
"	GAETANO POSSI	Basso.
"	ERCOLI ORTORI	Violoncello.
"	GIOVANNI GELERA	Violin.

These ladies and gentlemen were further assisted by Signor Inzoli, who officiated as conductor, and by a violinist who also has a local connection. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.
OVERTURE..... "Italiana in Algeri"..... *Rossini.*
BAND.
DUETTO .... 'Ruy Blas" .... *Marchetti.*
SOPRANO & TENORE.
DUETTO .... "Favorita" .... *Donizetti.*
CONTRALTO & BARITONO
MELODIA ...... "L'Abbandono" .... *Mariani*
SOLO VIOLONCELLO.
TERZETTO...... "Ernani" .... *Verdi.*
SOPRANO, TENORE, & BASSO.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.
QUARTETTA.... — .... *Mendelsohn.*
PIANO, VIOLIN, VIOLA, & VIOLONCELLO.
DUETTO...... "Le Educande de Sorenta". *Usilio.*
CONTRALTO & BARITONO.
MELODIA ...... "La Serenata" .... *Braga.*
SOPRANO & VIOLONCELLO.
DUETTO .... "Favorita" .... *Donizetti.*
TENORE & BASSO.
FINALE .... "Lucia di Lammermoor" *Donizetti.*
BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

A noticeable omission from the programme is solos, but we suppose that in future concerts this omission will be rectified. The performances being all in Italian made the concert rather uninteresting after the first item or two of the programme had made the audience familiar with the style and voice of the performers. As to voice, we believe that all the performers won the good opinion of those who heard them, but the style of one or two of them, though unmistakably operatic, seemed rather ludicrous in an English concert hall. The soprano has a fine rich full voice, but her actions, such as working her hands during pieces which are evidently very emotional and rising to her tiptoe in order to reach a high note, slightly detract from the pleasure of hearing her. The contralto has also some peculiar mannerisms which rather hurt the effect produced by her very pleasant voice. In the quartetta we were treated to some delightful instrumentation, in which the singularly dexterous fingering of Signor Inzoli excited great admiration. In the duet between the contralto and the baritone, the singers acquitted themselves so admirably that they were compelled to come before the audience again and bow their acknowledgments. In "La Serenata" the Signorina Costanza d'Arco sang passionately and sweetly, and she also had an *encore* if she had chosen to accept it. In the duet from "La Favorita" the Signors Ugo Ganzini (whose voice is beautifully clear in the upper register) and Gaetano Possi (whose voice is strong, and deep, but roughish withal), the vocalists acquitted themselves feelingly and charmingly; after the beautiful short solo which the tenor had, the audience could not restrain their admiration, and in the reply with which the basso immediately followed the solo, his vigour and expression were met with a similar involuntary compliment. The concert terminated with an extract from "Lucia di Lammermoor," and here the singers appeared to less advantage, than they did in any other part of the programme, being out of time and tune repeatedly. Of the instrumentalists we cannot say much at present; the violoncellist does not appear to have got his instrument into good order yet, but doubtless he and his confreres of the bow will soon rise to an important position in the public's estimation of these concerts. To Signor Inzoli we would suggest that he should henceforth endeavour to make his accompaniments a little less loud, for on Saturday evening they frequently drowned the voice of singers whom they were intended merely to assist.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. M. R. de Quadros, Mr. A. F. S. Pereira, Mr. Arcosta Campos, three second-class and seventy-five deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S s. s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, will sail to-day for Genoa &c. via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—For Genoa.—Mr. Oanreren, Mr. H. G. Freemann, Mr. O. D. Costongo, Mrs. Lunedi and child, Mr. D. P. O. Relley, and three deck passengers. She will carry the following cargo:—1,100 bales cotton, 262 cwts. coffee and sundries.

THE s.s. TEVIOT, 1261 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London, via Malta and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Hans, Capt. Smith, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lennox, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob and child, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Page, Lieut. Welman, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. Dutline and three children.

THE s. s. AGRA, 1235 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Captain and Mrs. S. V. A. Hamnick and three servants. For Tellicherry.—Mr. Vanlylen. For Vingorla.—Mrs. Jones and two children, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. F. Platel, and two children. For Beypore, Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood and child. For Cochin.—Mrs. G. Pereira and two children. For diffrent ports.—Twenty deck passengers.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

WE take the following from the *Bombay Summachar*:—

Mahomed Rojey was examined—He stated that he was the head of the Arab force, and had under his command several foot soldiers. He particularly complained that he had been deprived of his command, and his hereditary allowance had been stopped. Here the Gaekwar's vakeel, Mr. Wasoodew Juggonath, expressed his desire to speak, whereupon Colonel Meade, the president of the Commission, told the witness to keep quiet, but the latter continued speaking. The President ruled that the grievances should be heard first, and the other side would have an ample opportunity to say anything in their defence afterwards.

The next witness examined was one Ambersoker—The witness being a relation of Bulwantrao Yeshwant, the present Chief Justice of the criminal courts at Baroda (and at whose way of administering justice the people of Baroda are dissatisfied,) did not complain of anything. On being questioned whether any articles were taken from him by force, he answered in the affirmative. On being further questioned whether they were returned to him, he replied that a portion of the property was returned, and the remainder had been promised to be returned in three or four days. On these grounds the witness had no complaints to make.

A man of the name of Rahoolker was examined for nearly two days on points connected with the financial state of Baroda. It is reported that after this man's examination was over, guards had been set round his house by the orders of the Maharaja, and nobody is allowed to enter in or come out of the house. This circumstance was reported by the witness to Colonel Phayre, the Resident He complained that the Gaekwar was doing certain things against the proclamation issued by the Commission. The Resident has issued an order for the removal of the guard, which has not been obeyed yet. It is believed that if Rahoolker were to come once more before the Commission, there would be some startling revelations regarding the present mal-administration of the State which would thoroughly expose the conduct of the Gaekwar and his Karbharees.

The Vejapore talookdars, who were shareholders of the Sevasthan, complained that the present Gaekwar asked a tribute of forty per cent., which they refused to give. Upon this, two regiments of 500 men were sent against them, and they besieged their houses and imprisoned their families. Their business was stopped and they were sorely ill-treated. They reported this matter to the Durbar as well as the Resident, but no notice was taken of it. They intended to oppose the men, but in the meantime it was reported to them that the new Resident (Colonel Phayre) had come to Baroda, so that they entirely gave up the idea of raising any opposition. They stated their grievances to the Resident, who freed them from the *zoolum* exercised over them.

Messrs. Nanabhai Haridas and Dhirajlal Mathooradas, two well-known Bombay pleaders, represented the Gaekwar before the Commission only for one day, and seeing the weakness of their client's case, they gave up the brief and returned to Bombay.

There are several rumours at present afloat at Baroda. It is given out that the Resident is shortly to resign, and that consequently the inquiry will end in smoke. The Durbar has caused several persons to go round the town to prevent witnesses from attending before the Commission. A jadoogur (swindler) has lately made his appearance at Baroda; he volunteers for a reward of Rs. 1,000 to effect such a *jadoo* on the Members of the Commission that they may be rendered subservient to the Maharaja.

The brother-in law of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, the wife and children of the late Bhow Scindhia, a moonshee, and several others, have arrived at Baroda to give their evidence against several irregularities at present prevailing in the State.

It is said that the Gaekwar, after having consulted some of his Karbharees, forwarded a petition to the Viceroy requesting that the Commission be ordered to break up, and promising to render justice to anybody who may have cause of complaint. The Viceroy is reported to have replied that the Commission will break up after its business is completed. It is also reported that the Resident handed the reply of the Viceroy, in person, to the Gaekwar.

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THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th November 1873.

Read Government Resolution, dated 20th November, stating in reply to a request made to that effect that the Government of India will be asked for an early decision on the new works proposed to be undertaken by the Trustees.

Resolution.—An extract from the Traffic Manager's report on the revenue for October, wherein he states that revenue is being lost to the Trust by the non-completion of the new grain sheds to be forwarded to Government, with the request that application be made to the Government of India by telegraph for the requisite funds for completing this and the other pressing works proposed to be undertaken by the Trustees and referred to in the correspondence in which this Government resolution is based.

Read letter dated 19th November from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, stating, in reply to an enquiry made, that Government in the Public Works Department are unable at present to provide funds for undertaking the erection of a permanent beacon on Shewa Spit.

Resolution.—This matter to be brought up for consideration six months hence.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st November forwarding proposal by Hajee Mahomed Sedick to rent the Muccadums' Shed at Carnac Bunder for one year, at a rental of Rs. 16 per mensem—also the Muccadums' Resting Shed at a nominal rent of one rupee per annum.

Read recommendation by the Land Committee that the application should be granted.

Resolution.—The Muccadums' Shed and the resting shed to be rented as proposed.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 22nd November, reporting that a fire broke out the previous evening at the Apollo Bay Reclamation, but that it was extinguished, when only two bales of cotton had been burned.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter dated 18th November from the Deputy Conservator forwarding revised pilotage rules, with a request that 50 copies be printed.

Resolution.—50 copies of the existing rules to be printed for use. The revised rules submitted by Captain Searle are remitted to the Pilotage Committee for consideration.

Read letter dated 27th November from the Officiating Chief Engineer reporting that the truck in the line of the proposed Frere Road, opening up a direct route from Elphinstone Circle to Carnac Bunder, has been completed.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

HIGH COURT.—1st DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSES.

194-72—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao
635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crushna Laud and others v Jetha Raja and others—Khunderao.
295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

261-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdoolla Radabhoy—J C Cama.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumibaee widow v Premjee Issur and others—Junardhun.
606-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Rustomjee Sorabjee v Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
698-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Mankuwarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinsha and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Dallas and Lynch.
699-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Mankuwarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinsha and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cumroodeen Hyderally and Co v Hassumbhoy Thavur and Co—P Cawasjee.
384-71—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch.
380-71—Hearn Cleveland and Piele—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch.
381-71—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Sha Jaithabhoy Luckmichund—Dallas and Lynch.
202-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Chandrashett Papooshett.
78-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Goculbhoy Fatechund v Amtaram Kewulram—Tyabjee and Sayani and M M Munshi.
643-70—Manessy and Fletcher—Pestonjee Jamsetjee and others v Heerabai widow—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

48 73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.—Part heard.
186-73—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.—Part heard

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Chubildas Hecum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M H Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.
773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Vullud &c.—G J Mody.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hunnabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naden v Ally Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Sooliman H and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

WEST RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

THE following observations by the Government of India a letter from the Superintending Engineer, Western Rajpootana (State) Railway, dated 8th September 1873, submitting reports, plans, and estimates of his surveys, are dated Simla, Nov. 6. Mr. Collet's staff, however, have since then been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Bengal should the famine relief works require their services :—

In accordance with the instructions laid down in Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1592—9 S.R., dated 1st November 1872, Mr. Collet, the Superintending Engineer placed in charge, has completed the preliminary surveys for a line of railway between Ajmere and Pahlunpore, with a branch from the last-named station to Deesa, in all 251 miles.

2. The main line after leaving Ajmere is projected to run in a south-westerly direction for about 30 miles through a tolerably easy country, fairly peopled, and then to take a westerly course in order to cross the Aravelly range of hills with a ruling gradient of 1 in 100, reaching the plains about the 45th mile. Continuing this westerly direction through a flat sandy plain, very sparsely populated, the line passes Raipoor and Sujat in a tolerably direct line to Palee, which is about 100 miles from Ajmere. Thence the line proceeds almost southwards through a country tolerably fertile and moderately peopled, passing to the south-east of Mount Aboo, until it reaches Pahlunpore, about 235 miles from Ajmere. Between the 165th and 175th mile the line passes, with a maximum gradient of 1 in 100, over a ridge connecting Mount Aboo with the main range, and from the 208th to the 235th mile there is a thick heavy jungle. From Pahlunpoor the line takes a north-westerly direction to Deesa.

3. The general alignment appears to be good, the only exception being the detour to Palee. But this was made in accordance with the orders of Government laid down in the above quoted resolution. It appears, however, that Palee, which is about 40 miles from the capital of Jodhpoor, though once a centre of considerable commerce, has fallen from its previous state of prosperity, and that its inhabitants have proportionately diminished. The detour would add at least 10 miles to the length of the railway, and about £60,000 to its cost. The earth-work on the more direct line would, in Mr. Collet's opinion, be more expensive than on the road to Palee; but on the other hand the cross drainage on the former would be far less formidable than on the latter, and the direct route would be the cheaper of the two. From this report it seems to be undesirable to make so great a detour on account of so unimportant a town, and to tax the through traffic with an additional mileage without securing a local traffic that would counterbalance this disadvantage. Railway accommodation might, however, be given to Palee by means of a branch, if the surveys of the country intervening between that town and the main line should show that a cheap road can be constructed, and if it were hereafter considered, from political or commercial motives, expedient to make it.

4. The route proposed by Mr. Collet passes within five miles of Erinpoora, and although that station may not be of sufficient importance to justify extra expenditure in taking the railway nearer to it, the Governor-General in Council would yet desire to have information on this point, and the necessary surveys should be made.

5. In the event of a decision being arrived at to construct the Western Rajpootana Railway, it will very probably be made from Ahmedabad direct to Pahlunpore. The branch from that town to Deesa need not, therefore, be considered at present, and may, perhaps, be postponed with advantage until the completion of the main line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere.

6. As directed in Public Works Department No. 848 S.-R. of the 24th June 1873, Messrs. Collet and Furnivall have investigated the question of the most suitable manner of connecting the cantonment of Nusseerabad with the Rajpootana Railway, and have come to the conclusion that it will not be feasible to take the west Rajpootana line southwards, so as to run through Nusseerabad, and that the best route for the Nusseerabad branch will be that which runs direct from Ajmere. Looking to the directions that the main streams of traffic will doubtless take, and to the probable ultimate connection by rail of Nusseerabad with Neemuch, Indore, and Khundwa, the Governor-General in Council concurs in their conclusions.

7. The works on the line betweeen Ajmere and Pahlunpore are light, but a considerable cross drainage has necessarily to be traversed, which makes the bridging heavy, although no rivers of great magnitude have to be crossed. For the important bridges Mr. Collet has adopted arches of 50 feet span, but it will, perhaps, be found expedient, even at a greater cost, to adopt larger spans with iron girders, so as to diminish the work in foundations, and thereby lessen the demand on local labour. For these reasons, and because the foundations have not yet been tested by boring rod or trial pit, it is deemed advisable to add to the sum set down by Mr. Collet for bridges.

8. The line surveyed undulates considerably. Ajmere is 1,091 feet higher than Deesa, but the railway has to ascend 1,471 feet in order to cross the Aravelli mountains, and thence to descend 2,562 feet to Deesa. The ruling gradient is 1/150, with the exception of the Aravelli Pass and a small pass near the 168th mile, where grades of 1 in 100 have been adopted. At the latter place, however, it appears possible by making a diversion to revert to the ruling gradient of 1 in 150, but in the absence of cross section no decided opinion can be formed. At the second mile from Ajmere an expensive road diversion might apparently be avoided, but there are no cross sections to show whether this is the case or not. At present it is not certain that the importance of Beawur is so well established as to make it peremptory that the railway should pass through it, and a more detailed survey of the Burr and Peesangum valleys may lead to the discovery of a preferable route to that of the Burantia Pass through the Aravelli range. Between the 208th mile and Pahlunpore also where there is dense jungle and rough ground, a more detailed examination of the country may result in the avoidance of some of the heavier work, and a consequent decrease in the cost of this portion.

9. Mr. Collet's estimate averages per mile as follows :—

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	836
Land	36
Earth-work	4,470
Minor bridges	2,042
Large bridges	3,563
Level crossings	138
Fencing	136
Ballast	1,791
Permanent-way	25,087
Stations, &c.	1,726
Telegraph	802
Contingencies	2,031
Total per mile	42,662

The rates on which this estimate has been based appear generally to be ample, in fact they are higher than those prevailing on the neighbouring railways, but this is necessary on account of the greater scarcity of local labour. The preliminary expenses will have to be increased, so as to cover past as well as future expenditure, and to include the cost of surveys made previously by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. For the reasons stated in paragraph 7, it is also considered desirable to increase the item of bridges. On the other hand, if the line be made progressively from Ahmedabad, the cost of the carriage of iron-work and other materials may be diminished, as Mr. Collet has, in framing his estimate, contemplated the transport of materials *via* Agra Creosoted sleepers, if sent *via* Bombay and Ahmedabad, might be delivered for Rs. 2-8 per sleeper at Pahlunpore, instead of Rs. 3-4 at Agra as estimated. A deduction may, therefore, be made in the item of permanent-way, but this again must depend on the price of iron at the period of construction. Rolling-stock and establishment have not been included in the estimate, and must be added. It will also be necessary to include a contribution towards the central workshops of the whole State Railway system. Subject to the above-mentioned modifications the approximate estimate per mile will stand thus :—

	Rs.
Original estimate per mile	42,662
Addition to preliminary expenses	800
Expense of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's survey	600
Addition to bridges	1,000
Rolling-stock	7,000
Establishment	6,000
Contribution to workshops	1,000
Extra contingencies	800
Total	59,862
Less diminution of the item permanent-way	2,000
Total per mile	57,862

so that £5,800, or at the outside £6,000, per mile, may be considered as the probable cost of this railway.

10. Ajmere was Mr. Collet's starting-point, and the mileage on his plans runs from Ajmere southwards, but as Bombay will be the effective port and base of operations, if the line is to be made, it will doubtless be advisable to commence operations from Ahmedabad. Former investigations by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Engineers show that a cheap railway can be made from the broad gauge system to Pahlunpore, and Mr. Collet should send out one party to commence at once the survey for a metre-gauge railway between Ahmedabad, or more correctly the Saburmuttee Bridge and Pahlunpore. Another party should make a more detailed examination of the country between Pahlunpore and Ajmere. It having been shown that a tolerably easy and cheap line can be made, east of Aboo, it appears unnecessary to try any line making a detour to the westward of that mountain. Particular attention must, however, be given to the questions of alignments herein mooted, *viz.*, the location between Pahlunpore and the 27th mile from that town, the crossing of the ridge between the 60th and 70th mile from Pahlunpore, the alternative through Erinpoora, the direct line in place of that passing through Palee, and the route through the Aravelli range. The contour of the drainage area of every valley crossed by the line of railway should be surveyed and marked on the index map, to enable the Government of India to consider detailed proposals regarding the waterway to be allowed. The curves, gradients, and waterway must be patiently studied mile by mile.

11. After these further surveys have been completed, Mr. Collet should confer with the Superintending Engineer of the Agra District of the Rajpootana State Railway as to the site most suitable for a joint station for the two railways at Ajmere, and those officers should then submit a report on the subject to the Government of India.

12. A copy of Mr. Collet's report, with a trace of the route, should be forwarded for the information of the Government of Bombay with a request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India with any remarks he may wish to make on the project.

13. A copy of the report and tracing should also be sent to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, and his views should be asked on the subject generally, and especially as regards the direction to be taken near Palee, whether through that town or nearer the mountains, and the route by which the line should thread the Aravelli range in order to pass from Marwar to Ajmere. Colonel Pelly should also be asked with regard to the probable traffic that may be expected, whether the traffic of the district is greater towards the north or towards the south, irrespective of the through traffic between Bombay and Northern India.

14. The plans and estimates submitted have been well prepared, and the amount of survey work done during the past cold season speaks well for the energy of Mr. Collet and the Engineers under his orders.

INDIAN ITEMS.

NORTH BLACK TOWN CHURCH.—We are informed that the lay trustees and certain other members of the congregation attending the North Black Town Church, went into the vestry a little before the commencement of divine service last Sunday evening, and presented the Rev. B. O'M. Deane with a petition to the effect that they objected to the use in the Church of the hymn-book styled *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, and praying for the substitution in its place of a book more in unison with the devotional feelings of the congregation and consistent with the doctrines and principles of the reformed Church of England and Ireland. The petitioners at the same time pointed out several objectionable hymns in the book, to which they referred, and the grounds of their unwillingness to retain it any longer in the Church for public worship. The Chaplain in reply is said to have observed, that he himself disapproved of some of the hymns contained in the book to which they took exception, and was glad that they were the first to bring the subject to notice, and at the same time he promised to take an early opportunity of considering their petition and re-placing Hymns Ancient and Modern by another hymn-book.—*Madras Mail.*

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH of Indore is just about to start on a pilgrimage to Jujooree, undertaken in a spirit of thankfulness for late mercies vouchsafed to him during an attack of fever, which came near depriving Indore of its large-hearted—not to say full-bodied—ruler. With a camp of 1,500 followers, he will pass through the Deccan, visiting Bombay, Poona, and the Camp of Exercise. The Holkar family originally sprang from Jujooree, and their *penates*, carefully attended by Brahmins, are there preserved under the shade of the ancestral peepul. His Highness travels part of the way by rail, trying the new line from the Nerbudda to Kundwah. He will be accompanied by Captain Blowers from the Central India Agency, and a Bombay officer will be told off to attend him in that Presidency. We hear that his budget for the journey amounts to five lakhs, from which, no doubt, the pious Brahmins above referred to will be able to secure ample perquisites. Sir Madava Rao joins the illustrious pilgrim in Bombay. His Highness was attended in his recent illness by Dr. Beaumont, the Civil Surgeon of the Central India Agency, who has also been successful in his treatment of the Rajah of Dhar during recent illness, and is spoken of very highly.—*Pioneer.*

CAN A DEFENCE OF PARTIAL CONSIDERATION BE PLEADED TO A PROMISSORY NOTE ?—At the Calcutta Small Cause Court on Friday, before Mr. Fagan, the First Judge, a question arose as to whether a person giving another a promissory note on demand, for certain services to be rendered by that person, could, in the event of such service being only partially rendered, plead partial consideration. The Court held that such plea was inadmissible inasmuch as the note was an unconditional one, and if the person in whose favour it was drawn had only rendered partial service, the maker of the note had his remedy in a counter-action. Mr. A. Apcar, the merchant, sued Captain Nelson, the master of the ship Parsee, for the recovery of Rs. 500, being the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,600, executed by the latter in favour of the former for towage services rendered by the tug Columbus. Mr. Gasper, for plaintiff, put in the note, which was on demand, and upon which Rs. 1,100 were paid. Mr. Adkin, for defendant, applied for an adjournment to prove that the Columbus did not bring up the Parsee on account of her inability to tow the ship over the St. James' and Mary's. Mr. Gasper contended that there could be no defence to a promissory note upon which there was a part payment. If plaintiff had failed to carry out his contract, the defendant might bring his action for damages. Mr. Adkin on the other hand contended that the note was not a simple note of hand, but bore on the face of it the terms upon which the consideration was to be paid. They were for towing the Parsee up to town whereas the steamer was incapable of carrying out her contract. After a great deal of argument the Court ruled, as stated above, that the plea was inadmissible, and defendant might recover any damages he might have sustained, in a separate action.

CABUL.

13th November.—The mother of Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan, while conversing on different subjects, brought to the notice of the Amir that it would be better to decide respecting Ubdoolla Jan, as they were surrounded by enemies and did not know what might happen. The Amir took the matter seriously into consideration, and passed an uneasy night.

14th.—The Amir directed the Moonshee to inform all the Sirdars, Khans and Chiefs, to attend the Durbar on the following day with their respective *nuzzurs*, to witness the ceremony of the installation of Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan as the heir-apparent of the Amir. He also ordered the Nazir of the Toushakhana to prepare four grand *khilluts* to be granted on the occasion.

15th.—Early this morning all the Sirdars, Khans, the officers of the troops and the Chiefs, attended the Durbar. The Amir, accompanied by Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan, then entered. The Chiefs received the Amir and paid their respects. The Amir, after taking his seat, delivered the following address:—'You all know that Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan is my heir-apparent, but as no public ceremony has taken place as yet, I purpose solemnizing it today. You are desired to have the same regard for Sirdar Uboolla Jan as you have for me.'

The *khilluts* having been arranged in due order, the Amir arose, and with his own hands tied the embroidered belt, with a valuable sword attached, round the waist of Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan, and presented him with a *nuzzur*. After this the Amir ordered a *khillut*, with the title of Prime Minister, to be conferred on Syud Noor Mohamed Shah. The third *khillut*, with the title of *Ameerool Moolk*, was conferred on Moostoufee Habeeboolla Khan. The fourth *khillut* was awarded to Moonshee Mohamed Hussun, with the title of *Mohtummum Moolk*. The Sirdars, Chiefs and Khans, presented their *nuzzurs* to Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan, and the ceremony concluded. A salute was fired in honor of the occasion and rejoicings took place in the palace. A number of Chiefs waited on the mother of Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan to congratulate Her Highness.

16th—For the past twelve nights up to this morning snow has fallen. As this is very unusual the Amir was quite surprised, and remarked in the Durbar that he never heard of snow falling in this month. He hoped that no damage would be done to the crops.

17th—The Amir desired Ameerool Moolk Moostoufee Habeeboolla Khan to prepare a list of the *nuzaranas* due to the heir-apparent by the principalities in Afghanistan, and to realize the same for him.

The friends of Sirdars Mohamed Yakoob Khan and Ibraheem Khan are very sorry that the Amir has acted so foolishly in appointing Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan his heir apparent instead of one of the Sirdars.

Several Cabul Chiefs have written to Sirdar Yakoob Khan on the subject. No one knows how long this arrangement will remain in force.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE INQUIRY INTO BARODA MISRULE.

(*Friend of India.*)

IT is a significant proof of the healthy change in public opinion, that there has been no need to explain, or to justify, the action of the Government of India in appointing Colonel Meade's Commission to report on the alleged misrule of the Guikwar of Baroda. It has taken years to open the eyes of the public in England to the arts of the professedly "disinterested" but really paid advocates of Hindoo and Mussulman pensioners and feudatories. What the grant of half a million to the Tippoo family began and the indignation at the Carnatic third of a million continued, the spectacle of the Moorshedabad Nawab in London, with the Act rendering him incapable of contracting debts just passed, has completed. We may safely say, now that so much of the truth is known, and the rights of the many millions who toil to supply the extravagance and vice of Nawabs and Rajahs are recognised, that no Secretary of State would propose, or would be permitted, to perpetrate what was pronounced the "crime" of promising to put Mysore under direct native rule. Much of this healthy change of opinion is due, also, to the conviction that, since the empire was carried up to its natural boundaries by Lord Dalhousie, the British Government honestly deprecates all extension of territory alike within and across the frontier. What Lord Canning's patent began, the treatment of Oodeypore, Tonk and Ulwar has completed. And now, just as Lord Elgin refused to sequestrate the first, as Lord Lawrence dealt most mercifully with the second, and Lord Mayo stepped in to save the third, Lord Northbrook has, by a Commission, given the Guikwar of Baroda the means of continuing in power by amending his ways, if the charges against his administration are established.

These charges are sufficiently grave, covering a very large portion of the provisions of the Penal Code, under which they would have been brought in any but a feudatory province. The contingent involves political and financial questions, but not such accusations as the kidnapping or open abstraction of women and the robbery of lands. For the sake of Mulhar Rao, the present Guikwar, whose cause we pleaded in these columns when his brother, the late ruler, kept him so long in prison, as well as for the sake of our Hindoo feudatories generally, we trust the Commission may be able to report hopefully. Confining our attention to the history of Baroda up to the date of Colonel Phayre's charges, we must express deep regret, for the Guikwar's sake, that Government did not interfere long ago. Baroda is only too complete an illustration of a State allowed to go to destruction by the Government and the Political Agents, whose duty it was to warn and save the Chief. Had the Bombay Government desired to force the annexation of the State on the Governor-General, it could not have adopted a swifter course towards that end. No one knows better than the present Guikwar how frightful was his brother's misgovernment, for no one suffered from it more severely, or has painted it in darker colours than in those appeals which used to reach us from his prison house. It happens that the two worst Native States in India, Holkar's and the Guikwar's, are precisely those which most directly owe their existence to us, and in which engagements, even when interpreted in the light of the time at which they were made, give us the largest right of interference. Yet these are the States in which, probably on that very account, we have interfered least and the people have therefore suffered most.

The Guikwar is not even the representative of the Peishwa, far less of Sivajee's line. An ordinary Maratha officer, Damajee Guikwar, was made second in command by the Senaputtee, or commander-in-chief, Khundee Rao Dhabaray, who was plundering Goozerat. The Peishwa asserted his rights there against the son of the Senaputtee, and Peelajee, nephew of Damajee, and his descendants gradually obtained power with our assistance. In truth we fossilised his family as we did that of the other Mahratta, Rajpoot and Mussulman families whom we protected and subsidized. The engagements of 1802 gave us, to use the official description, "an almost unlimited power of interference in the internal government of the Baroda State." Instead of wisely using this for the good at once of the Guikwar and the people, as men like Tod and Sutherland did in the neighbouring States of Rajpootana—with results on which all now congratulate themselves—we left the Guikwar to himself after 1820, on the two conditions that the Resident was to see that the State was not overwhelmed with debt, and that the Guikwar's Minister was not a man hostile to the observance of past engagements. Of late even this latter condition has been waived, and the result is the Commission of Inquiry. Until the present Resident went to Baroda, the Bombay Government caused or allowed every one of his predecessors to understand that the best policy was "quieta non movere." Unluckily a carcase cannot be left alone—it sends forth too evil a smell. From causes well described by a competent authority in the *Calcutta Review* last April, the Bombay Government has always been unfit to deal with feudatory policy. Its Political Department was first shunned by the civil service, and then, half in contempt, placed immediately under the civilian commissioners, instead of corresponding direct with the Government. This collapse was precipitated when, in an evil moment, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, having lost his seat in Parliament, was sent by an expiring Conservative Ministry to spend, in the highly paid office of Governor of Bombay, a few of the years that must pass before his party came again into power. Unconsciously no doubt, and from the pure *insouciance* that marked the most profligate administration any province of India has seen, Mr. Disraeli's Irish Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs did more to bring about this Commission than the weakest of his predecessors. His Govenment, were justice done, would stand at the bar with the Guikwar whom it so tempted.

Whatever the result may be—and Mulhar Rao is fortunate in having to deal with so strictly just a Viceroy as Lord Northbrook—the inquiry must end in the transference to the Foreign Office, however much against the will of that over-worked department, of the direct management of our Bombay feudatories. There are stronger arguments for that than for the spontaneous surrender of the supervision of our foreign relations in the Persian Gulf and Africa, by Sir Philip Wodehouse. Even had the Bombay Government as carefully done its duty to Baroda—a State connected with the capital by railway—as it has abstained from that duty, our feudatory policy must be a unity and must always be a matter of imperial and not merely provincial concern. We would extend this principle to Travancore, always on the understanding that the provincial officials are preferred for political appointments in the local States. The newly graded political service allows of this, and we shall be surprised if the Viceroy any longer allows the reluctance of the Foreign Office to prevent him from carrying that sound policy to its legitimate conclusion.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

NOVEMBER 8.

THE OXFORD "UNION."—Church and State.

COMPARATIVELY WELL OFF.

You hear people saying, "I've half a mind." Lucky folks to possess even so much as this! Many of us seem to have none at all.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORPULENCE.

Eat and drink as much as ever you possibly can of all sorts of things without any restriction whatsoever, except only that they are perfectly insipid, or else unsavoury.

DESPERATE!

Medical Man (gingerly). "I think—perhaps—you might—drop a line, and have your wife up."

Patient. "O, Doctor, you're always for such extreme measures!!"

"EQUALITY."

Customer. "Aw—I wish to be measured 'couple 'pair o' boots." [*Removes one.*

Tradesman. "Well, Sir, fact is, I'm just going in to my luncheon. If you'd call in about half an hour——" [Tableau!

THE COLLAPSE.

Britannia. "Then there's to be no wedding after all, my dear!"

France. "Ah, no, Madame! of course I should not have accepted Henri, had he asked me ever so much; but, in fact, *I was never asked at all!*"

FRANTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A telegram came from Penang the other day, saying :—

"It is rumoured that the Acheenese are burning their pepper plantations."

Can it be credited that the Acheenese are such insane barbarians as to cut off their noses to spite their faces? How absurd, too, the idea of their burning their pepper plantations, as if it were possible they could think their pepper was not hot enough already!

NO SURRENDER!

To hear a brave deliverance is a rare and goodly thing ;
And France has heard a gallant one from her lineal crownless King ;
A King who scorns to take a crown which is other than his own.
He will wear the same that his fathers wore ; he sticks to that alone.

No crown for him of modern cast, remodelled and remade ;
None with rebellion's badge in it, your tricolor cockade.
His emblem is the Flag of White—that must his banner be,
And yours or you, ye men of France, at a distance he will see!

His is the faith of other days ; his faith must shape his rule.
To say so shows him a true man, and, by your leave, no fool.
The hypocrite he might have played, as kings have done before,
And getting what they got by it, of himself made one fool more.

At need he law and order to maintain would dare by force,
And his law take from the Syllabus, as St Louis' heir, of course.
He gives you that to understand, contemptuous of disguise ;
Messieurs, he might have spoke you fair, and told you winning lies.

He bides his time—which nothing can but miracle restore—
But he believes in miracle—is a happy man therefore.
Honour to faith and chivalry, for old dreams although they fight!
A Quixote as a Bayard is to the full as true a knight.

Two figures, odd and out-of-date, before the world yet stand,
And quaint they are and queer to see ; yet withal of aspect grand :
Fact in the face both fly, and each hopes on against all hope,
But they bear themselves with dignity, the Pretender and the Pope.

For them and theirs the world seems like to have no country soon,
Where shall they find a resting-place that's nearer than the moon.
The moon and all the stars beside might fall about their ears :
Unflinchingly those twain would stand amid the tumbling spheres.

'Tis a right valiant quality, which admiration draws,
Firmness or obstinacy called, as in truth or error's cause.
And a fine thing is, the fixed belief that doubt can never feel ;
And the whole hog, snout, tail, bristles and all, is a marvellous hearty meal.

AN OLD BALLAD RECAST.

'Twas a Prince on the Saltzburg road did chance
To meet a fair maid, Mamzelle la France ;

His face 'neath her bonnet he ventured to poke,
Though modest, and thus the maid bespoke :—

"Where are you going to, my pretty maid!"
"I wish you could tell me, mon Prince," she said.

"Your friends say I'm going as fast as I can,
To the bottomless pit of the big black man ;

"But Gambetta swears take his advice,
And I'm bound for the earthly Paradise,

"And M. Thiers tells me, but follow his clue,
And the land of Cockayne 'twill lead me to—

"Where the trees ready-roasted chickens grow,
And the rivers run Burgundy and Bordeaux."

"What is your fortune, my pretty maid!"
"A wardrobe of caps, besides that on my head :

"Of caps and cockades that belong thereto,
From red pure et simple, to red, white, and blue."

"What of the white one, my pretty maid!"
"Out of the question, Sir," she said.

"But white is my colour, my pretty maid."
"Your colour's not mine, then, Sir," she said.

"Then I can't marry you, my pretty maid."
"I never asked you, Sir," she said.

"There's mistake between us, my pretty maid."
"You've your friends to thank for it, Sir," she said.

NOTHING SETTLED.

In this stupid and shop-keeping island of ours
Ere a maid lays, for marriage, her hand in a man's,
There are matters for settlement other than dowers,
And questions to pop, before reading the banns.
First, the man is expected to make the maid proffer
Of his heart in due form, as a partner for life ;
And the maid must have time to think over the offer,
And to weigh "Yes" and "No" ere she's bound as a wife.

Even courtship's mad fit has its intervals lucid,
For parties to pause on the brink of the pool ;
And oft "Ask Mamma," ere a girl's fairly noosed,
Cuts the halter of Hymen, and kicks o'er his stool.
For that Hymen's a hangman, needs no demonstration,—
Miss France's late husbands bear out the remark,—
From "altar" to "halter" 's a brief aspiration,
And to both men go blindfold, for leaps in the dark.

We in England provide a young pair who mean marriage
With seasons for "spoons" out of third parties' ken ;
Servant-gals, or swell misses who ride in a carriage,
"Keep company," both, with their divers "young men
For 'tis hoped that our female and male human-natures
Thus will learn of each other what "spoons" can disclose ;
Though all who have looked in a spoon at their features,
Know how strangely distorted the image shows.

But o'er Channel—'tis practice makes perfect, I fancy—
For much-married France, "*on a change tout cela* ;
That Grande Dame to whose matches no *finis* one can see—
May be won without wooing, like slave by pasha.
Nay, in *her* case they've even waived popping the question ;
"Third parties" have settled it all pro and con ;
Though, for all either knows, each would more than the pest shun
The fetters both find they are asked to put on.

And now, after all these so confident rumours
Of the wonderful wedding about to come off
At which, as we know, Mademoiselle's shifting humours,
Though the match seemed a strange one, none ventured to scoff—

We find, as the match-makers say—"Nothing's settled,"
If "intentions" there ever have been, they seem dropped ;
While the lady, at least, has good cause to feel nettled,
For the *futur* they've found her has not even popped!

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.—On Friday the steamer Irwell, Captain Lowery, arrived at Hull from Dantzig, after one of the most perilous voyages ever experienced in crossing the North Sea. The Irwell left Dantzig on the 14th inst. with a cargo of wheat, rapeseed, and rubsen. In the Cattegat she encountered a very strong breeze from the west, and was brought to anchor under the Skaw. On Saturday morning she was again got under steam, and proceeded on her voyage in the teeth of a strong westerly wind, which continued during the whole of Saturday and Sunday. Early on Monday the wind blew a complete gale, and by 8 o'clock it had increased to a hurricane. Captain Lowery has crossed the North Sea about 300 times, but never experienced anything like the weather he fell in with on Monday morning. From Monday morning until the arrival of the steamer off the Humber on Thursday the crew were prevented getting to their berths in the forecastle, and were compelled to take shelter as best they could beneath the poop, so constantly were the vessel's bows under water. The hands were sent to the pumps, which soon, however, became choked, and all on board were then set to bail out the water with buckets. On Tuesday the weather somewhat moderated. Captain Lowery speaks very highly of the gallant conduct of his crew. On Wednesday morning the wind again freshened, and by 10 o'clock the Irwell was once more in the midst of a fierce gale from the west, with a heavy and confused sea. The coals began to run short, steam could scarcely be raised to keep the ship's head to the sea, and the crew were set to saw and chop whatever loose wood could be found. Old warps and ropes were next chopped up and thrown upon the boiler fires, then the deck-houses and deck coal bunkers were torn up and converted into fuel, also the booms and cargo derricks, but still the ship could hardly hold her ground. As a last resource the captain gave orders to feed the boiler fires with the rapeseed forming her cargo. This was very costly fuel, but it answered better than the other substitutes for coal, and by this means the vessel was brought on Thursday into the Humber, and eventually towed up to Hull by a Grimsby tug steamer.—*Times.*

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

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THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co. :—

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
SHERRY.		
Class 2—A pale dry Wine	17	4
Do. 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20	4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24	12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	25	4
BUCELLAS.		
A delicate and light Wine	15	8
MARSALA.		
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13	4
MADEIRA.		
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27	0
PORT.		
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13	4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17	8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21	8
CHAMPAGNE.		
Half Pints	11	8
STILL MOSELLE.		
Extra quality	17	4
CLARET.		
After-Dinner Wine	20	12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26	4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16	8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.		
TENT.		
First Quality	25	8
GINGER WINE.		
Payne & Co.'s	11	12
GIN.		
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured, fully matured in wood before bottling	14	8
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WHISKEY.		
Finest Scotch	13	8
Do. Irish	16	0
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Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	12	12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

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BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.

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" 6 " Pints.......... " 4 0 0 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

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THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES,
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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	8	86	10	8

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

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All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

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Nervous and General Debility,
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Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula : but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the sarsaparilla ; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.
Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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